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Chernyshev Comments on Third Round of CFE Talks

PM1209145989 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Sep 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS military observer V. Chernyshev article for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Viennese Equation—Third Round of Talks Between Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO Countries on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Has Begun"]

[Text] This round, undoubtedly, is particularly important. The sides have the opportunity to consolidate and develop that dynamism which the talks acquired at the last stage. And then, no doubt, the hopes expressed both in the West and in the East that the participants will reach the initial accords in 1990 will become even more well-founded.

What can serve as the basis for an optimistic view of the progress of the Vienna talks?

First, the framework of a future accord has been identified—that is, the structure of an initial agreement. All the participants believe that the following important provisions should be included in it: Common [obshchiye] levels for the limitation of the most destabilizing categories of conventional arms; the levels of the limitations of these arms for each country which is a party to the agreement; agreed geographical regions in which the most destabilizing arms are limited by the appropriate sublevels.

Second, those categories of arms which constitute the surprise-attack and offensive-operations potential have been specifically agreed upon. These include aircraft, helicopters, tanks, armored vehicles, and artillery.

Third, all the participants are unanimous that it is not the data on force and arms strengths presented by the sides which need to be discussed, but those final levels which the reductions must reach. This, in my view, distinguishes significantly the present talks from the fruitless talks on armed forces and arms reduction in Central Europe where for many years the sides "pussyfooted" around data on force strengths but were still unable to surmount the "numerical barriers."

Fourth, no major differences arise on problems of verification both of the process of the future reductions and the levels of forces and arms remaining after the reductions. For it can be said that verification was the Achilles' heel of the last talks in Vienna between the NATO and Warsaw Pact Organization countries.

Everything enumerated above can be ascribed to the joint achievements of the participants in the talks, but unfortunately there are still important questions requiring a prompt solution if we are sincerely to strive to reach an accord in the very near future.

One of the most important differences in the sides' positions is as follows. The Warsaw Pact countries are aiming for a substantial reduction in the number of military personnel [lichnyy sostav voysk] in each of the military-political alliances—ultimately down to about 1.35 million men. I shall recall that, according to official Soviet data and assessments, on 1 July 1988 the sides' armed forces personnel in Europe (excluding navies) amounted to 3,235,100 men (Warsaw Pact) and 2,975,200 men (NATO).

It is not superfluous to recall that at the Central Europe talks a reduction in the armed forces personnel (and not arms) was the main demand of the North Atlantic alliance over a period of 15 years. But now at the present talks the NATO countries are essentially "moving away" from the resolution of this problem. Their position specifies only a reduction in the number of U.S. and Soviet ground forces located outside their national borders in Europe to 275,000 men each. Moreover, British, French, Canadian, Belgian, and Dutch troops stationed outside their countries in Europe are excluded from the list of reductions. Yet this is more than 100,000 men! As yet the North Atlantic bloc has no intention whatever of establishing the maximum levels of military personnel strengths either for the alliance as a whole or for its individual members, either for the entire territory of Europe or for its individual regions.

Let us now examine the question of reducing the most destabilizing arms. Thanks to "shifts" in the socialist countries' position it has been possible to agree on levels for the limitation of ground forces' armaments: Tanks must be reduced to the limit of 20,000 units for each alliance, armored vehicles—to 28,000, artillery systems—to 24,000 (Warsaw Pact proposal) or 16,500-24,000 (NATO proposal). But during the second round of talks a whole series of questions arose: What to count as a "battle tank," which caliber should be the starting point for calculating artillery pieces, and in what arms category to put, for example, combat reconnaissance vehicles and "light" tanks. Specifically, the NATO countries are trying to exclude from the reductions 2,000 "light" tanks, stating that they do not fall within the definition of "combat tank." They also intend to exclude large-caliber antitank artillery from the number of arms subject to reduction on the pretext that it is allegedly purely defensive in character. But this is only half the truth: Antitank artillery can in fact be used successfully for offensive purposes also, in particular with antipersonnel fragmentation shells. These examples show how serious will be the arguments between the sides' experts in determining the lists of the specific types of weapons included in the reductions.

The problem of reducing aviation means occupies a special place at the talks. At the outset of the talks the socialist countries considered illegal NATO's attempts to exclude aircraft from the list of the most dangerous, destabilizing arms, which must be cut in the first instance.

Why did the NATO countries refuse to include aircraft and helicopters in the list of arms to be cut first? "The problem of defining the categories of arms being

included in the calculation is an extremely delicate one," the Paris newspaper LIBERATION wrote on this subject. "The West is silent about helicopters and tactical aircraft. NATO strategy depends to a significant degree on aircraft and helicopters, and so the North Atlantic alliance would prefer to postpone talks about reducing these arms to a later date."

At the end of the second round the NATO countries nonetheless executed—it should be directly acknowledged—a significant "shift" in their position: They consented to a reduction in aircraft and helicopters. Moreover, the sides' positions on the question of reducing helicopters grew considerably closer: The Warsaw Pact proposed limiting the number of combat helicopters to a level of 1,700 units, and NATO—to 1,900 units (admittedly, the West included land-based naval helicopters in this category). So, only the technical question remains to be solved here.

The problem of reducing aircraft is more complex. The Warsaw Pact countries proposed reducing strike tactical aviation aircraft, including "dual-role" systems—that is, aircraft which can carry both conventional and nuclear weapons. The Warsaw Pact has 2,783 units of strike aircraft at the present time, and NATO has 4,075—that is, the West has the advantage here. But the North Atlantic alliance has proposed reducing not strike aircraft but all land-based aircraft, including such purely defensive systems as fighter-interceptors for dealing with airborne targets, which are unable to strike ground facilities. The "secret" is that because the Warsaw Pact has considerably more air defense fighters, NATO's strike aircraft superiority "is disguised" in the total number of aircraft (including naval aircraft, the Warsaw Pact has 7,876 units and NATO has 7,130 units). In proposing to reduce this number to 5,700 units on each side, the Western side, judging from repeated statements by NATO spokesmen, does not intend to include in the number of arms being cut British and French aircraft designed for both nuclear and conventional use.

I believe that compromise on both sides is necessary to solve the problem. The Warsaw Pact could expand the list of types of aircraft subject to reduction—but of course, it is scarcely expedient to include air defense fighter-interceptors in this list. NATO, in its turn, could modernize its position on this question by undertaking to reduce not only tactical aviation combat aircraft but also—to a certain specially agreed sublevel—strike tactical aircraft, including "dual role" aircraft. The exclusion of strike aircraft from the reductions to one degree or another undermines the basic principle of the talks—ensuring states' equal security.

And one more fundamental question. Both sides—the Warsaw Pact and NATO—agree that Europe's entire territory needs to be divided into zones, into each of which would be established the absolute sublevels for certain categories of arms. These regional limitations would be designed to prevent both a dangerous confrontation in the zone of contact of the alliances' armed forces (from Norway to Turkey), where the Warsaw Pact and NATO attack echelons are sited, and also the possibility of forces and means being redeployed from rear areas to forward areas.

So far the positions of East and West are close only inasmuch as it is necessary to single out particularly the region of Central Europe. There are differences with regard to the configuration of other zones, and also regarding zonal (regional) sublevels of arms. /In addition, the NATO countries have artificially created yet another divergence in the sides' positions: They insist that weapons and military equipment stockpiles not be included in the zonal sublevels. So what is their aim here? They are seeking, in Central Europe in particular, to retain stockpiles of heavy arms for combat-ready units above the set limits./ [Passage within slantlines omitted from version of V. Chernyshev article carried in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 September First Edition]

What the socialist countries see as the immediate aim of the talks in Vienna is, as a result of the initial reduction, to arrive at maximum collective levels—identical for the NATO and Warsaw Pact states—for force strengths and the quantity of basic armaments in Europe and its individual regions. Moreover, the new levels must be significantly lower than the minimum levels either side has at present. This would ensure a radical reciprocal reduction of forces and armaments and would solve the problem of removing the imbalances in the conventional arms sphere.

West Circumvents Agreements on Military Exercises

PM1409101589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 89 First Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Nazarenko article: "In Search of Solutions Acceptable to All. Third Round of Talks Has Opened in Vienna"]

[Excerpts] The latest round of talks among representatives of the 23 Warsaw Pact and NATO countries on conventional forces, and among the 35 countries participating in the Helsinki process on confidence-building measures and security in Europe has opened in the Austrian capital. [passage omitted]

As is known, the success of the talks will depend not just on what positions the participating countries adopt regarding specific problems or what tactics the representatives of a given country apply in conducting the negotiations, but also on their readiness to meet each other halfway and on the earnestness of their intentions to seek mutually acceptable solutions. For instance, what is the thrust of the statement published in the newspaper DIE WELT by J. Maresca, head of the U.S. delegation, to the effect that progress at the Vienna talks can only be expected if the Soviet Union accepts in full the Western position regarding the new package of confidence-building measures?

I asked Colonel I. Bogdanov, adviser to the USSR delegation at the Vienna talks, to comment on this statement:

[Bogdanov] All the 35 states taking part in the talks act as sovereign and independent states and decisions are adopted on the basis of full agreement (consensus) by all, not just the USSR and the United States. In addition, the NATO countries' proposals as regards the future package of confidence-building measures make provision only for limited openness in respect of military activities in Europe. This applies mainly to ground forces and excludes the application of confidence-building measures to such destabilizing branches of the armed forces as the air force and the navy. Does the exclusion of the activities of naval forces, in which NATO has a considerable superiority, from the application of confidence-building measures not create opportunities for circumventing existing accords? For instance, the NATO leadership does not give notification of exercises such as "Display Determination" on the grounds that fewer than 13,000 ground forces servicemen, that is, fewer than the agreed limit for notification, take part in them. However, in addition, around 100 warships, more than 300 combat aircraft, and substantial numbers of marines are also involved in these exercises.

[Nazarenko] Does this mean that by reducing the level of participation of ground forces in military activities it is possible to hold aviation and fleet exercises unchecked, thus circumventing agreements reached earlier?

[Bogdanov] This is what NATO is in effect doing now. This cannot but affect the security interests of both the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The problem of limiting military activity in Europe and the adjoining seas is one of the fundamental problems in the sphere of confidence-building measures and security. Ignoring European realities and the concern of other countries goes against the spirit of the times. Good will and new thinking rather than ultimatums are what is needed at the talks.

'Autumn Forge 89' Exercises Under Way in Europe

Exercises Seen as 'Military Blackmail'

LD1209165989 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] "Autumn Forge'89" exercises now under way are expected to involve more than 200,000 troops, 1,000 tanks, up to 2,000 aircraft and nearly 400 warships, with mock battles to be staged on territories of 16 NATO countries from northern Norway to Turkey's eastern frontiers, from Gibraltar to the Elbe, as well as in the Atlantic. Commentary is by Yuriy Solton:

Are these to be seen as usual exercises, or a show of strength? Although it would be hard to say exactly what NATO's top brass thinks about it all, it's too evident that military exercises of such a scope are in contrast with searches for lower levels of military tension and cuts in conventional forces in Europe. The General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces believes that in its scope and major priorities "Autumn Forge'89" is hard to discern from a deployment of attack forces for wholesale military operations close to the national borders of socialist countries.

The question arises is this: What's one to make of repeated statements by the NATO leaders saying they want to bring down the threat of military confrontation in Europe? That and confidence building measures in Europe could hardly be helped by the provocative (?mock) on the continent. NATO's General Secretary Mr Manfred Werner says combat readiness now is of no less importance than it was in the cold war period. No one throws out his insurance policy, he says, who's to say there'll be no accidents or outbreaks of fire? That's true, fair enough, but would it be an insurance policy against war to bank on muscle flexing, military build up, or military blackmail, which I believe "Autumn Forge'89" really is?

Exercises Termed 'Military Rehearsals'

LD1209175489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] In the USSR Ministry of Defense. A major U.S. Infantry troop exercise, "Caravan Guard-89," is currently taking place on FRG territory within the framework of the "Autumn Forge-89" series of fall maneuvers by the NATO countries' armed forces. This exercise amounts to a kind of dress rehearsal for the main stage of the large-scale U.S. troop exercise "Reforger-90," scheduled for early next year. Taking part in it are up to 40,000 servicemen from both the United States and other NATO countries. The exercise is now in its practical phase, and, on 10-12 September this year, the troops involved advanced into operational areas directly adjacent to the state border with the German Democratic Republic.

Thus, the U.S. Administration, jointly with its NATO-bloc allies, while still having taken no practical steps in response to the Warsaw Pact countries' unilateral reductions in their armed forces, continues its military rehearsals in Western Europe, where the largest forward groupings of U.S. troops is concentrated.

UK, France Planning Air Force Missile Systems

LD1309115389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] It has been announced in Paris that French Defense Minister Chevenement will visit London in the next few days, where he will discuss with his British counterpart plans for the joint creation of a new type of nuclear missile. Our commentary is by journalist Aleksandr Korshunov:

[Korshunov] Quite a lot was being written about the Franco-British military plans as long as 18 months or 2 years ago. The military industrial complexes of these

states were preparing to cooperate on planning radically new air-to-ground missiles with a range of between 480 to 500 km, and according to some data even beyond 500 km. This kind of weapon is destined for the air force.

At the time, this news had a discouraging effect on those people in the world who were experiencing the most glowing hopes, thanks to the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-and short-range missiles, which began the process of real nuclear disarmament. But the intention of the two biggest European members of NATO was a kind of signal, even a warning, to absolute optimists about how many obstructions there still are on the cherished path to a world without weapons.

But let us return to the subject of our talk. It is most likely that London and Paris quickly realized that even the most general information about their missile intentions against the political background at that time would have an unfavorable effect on public opinion, which was clearly not leaning in its favor. And for many months the very mention of the plan disappeared from both official speeches and from the pages of the press.

But in exchange, with enviably matched timing, similar things were to be heard on both sides of the channel, about the autonomous nature of the nuclear forces of Britain and France, their significant independence and the need to show caution and vigilance at a time when the superpowers were only beginning down the path of disarmament.

One may be allowed to ask: Is it really possible for the two nuclear powers on the European continent to remain apart from such a vitally necessary disarmament process? Unfortunately, up to now they are not only doing this, but are even taking steps to build up their armies and fleets significantly. In this current case, the Anglo-French development of air-based missiles is only one particular instance. The British are noticeably stepping up their efforts in the construction of an atomic submarine fleet equipped with Trident missiles. The French, in the framework of the ambitious 2000 plan, are improving all aspects of their military mechanism, including both conventional arms—that's to say the latest tanks, artillery, aircraft, and general naval forces—and their strategic power. Vague rumors are leaking out about the testing of a fourth generation nuclear weapon by Paris on the Muroroa Atoll in French Polynesia.

Nor must one forget in addition that Britain and France are, first and foremost, members of the North Atlantic bloc, their devotion to which is constantly being stressed. This logically presupposes that they should be included in the total military might of NATO. At a time when one of the components of this power—the United States' nuclear missiles, are being cut, in parallel, let us add, to Soviet nuclear forces—other components of NATO forces are increasing. In this way a sort of compensation is taking place today, or at any rate is being planned. But this path, for all the cunning of its idea, will lead nowhere, and the sooner the British and French nuclear forces are included in the talks process, and the plan for the creation of new weapons is shelved in the archives, the better it will be for both Europe and for the world.

Military Inspection in FRG Concludes

LD1309194789 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Bonn September 13 TASS—A group of Soviet military inspectors today concluded inspecting an announced district in the FRG territory in connection with the earlier announced NATO exercise held there.

The inspection was made in keeping with provisions of the document of the Stockholm conference on confidence-and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Pact Deputy Foreign Ministers Hold Meeting

Discuss Results of Bucharest Meeting

LD1309183989 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Warsaw Treaty deputy foreign ministers have held a working meeting here on issues of implementing decisions of the Bucharest meeting last July of the allied countries' Political Consultative Committee.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and constructive cooperation that is traditional for relations among the allied nations.

The deputy foreign ministers agreed upon practical actions on the issues discussed.

Shevardnadze Receives Ministers

LD1309182389 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1734 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow, 13 September (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received the deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states. During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, measures were discussed aimed at strengthening the interaction of member states in strengthening peace, disarmament, and creating a stable, secure Europe on the new basis of radical perestroyka of international relations. Issues connected with preparations for the next sitting of the committee of foreign ministers in Warsaw were also touched upon.

Warsaw Pact Information Group Meets 11-12 Sep

LD1309052689 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1616 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (TASS)—A session of the multilateral group of current mutual information, comprised of representatives of the Warsaw Pact participating states, took place in Moscow on 11 and 12 September. An exchange of information and views on some topical international questions took place at the session. Ivan Aboimov, general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact participating states and USSR deputy foreign minister, had a meeting with the participants of the session.

Aboimov on Future Political Role of Warsaw Pact

PM1409104589 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 10 Sep 89 p 1

[Undated, unattributed interview "exclusive for MOSCOW NEWS" with Ivan Aboimov, general secretary of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee: "Political Role of Warsaw Treaty"]

[Text] [Question] You have been general secretary of the PCC [Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee] since July. What is your role?

[Answer] Between the annual PCC sessions, its general secretary coordinates the activities of PCC organs and also of its groups of experts, set up within the WTO [Warsaw Treaty Organization] to work out different international problems. Some of them are in permanent operation. For instance, the group of information exchange and the special commission on disarmament. The others function sporadically. They handle a broad range of issues from disarmament to the environment, from regional to global, from the defence of human rights to the joint struggle against terrorism. WTO position is elaborated collectively with the participation of all the states.

[Question] Judging by the Bucharest meeting of the PCC, the WTO wants to strengthen its political activities. Can you comment?

[Answer] The WTO's activities remain, in a great measure, of a political nature because with the military organizations, the military organs of cooperation, there also exist political organs. It is the PCC itself, the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the working group of information exchange, the special commission for disarmament, and other groups of experts. They discuss disarmament and other initiatives WTO is proposing in the international arena.

In future, the range of questions discussed at meetings of the PCC's ancillary and leading organs will be expanded. For example, the Polish comrades have proposed that at the forthcoming session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw we discuss economic cooperation between our countries and the West. The subject is very current and an exchange of opinions is necessary for all of us. A year ago, the PCC spoke in Warsaw in favour of expanding ecological cooperation. The exchange of information on questions of socialist construction is also expanding. We have all this in mind when we speak of strengthening the political nature of WTO activities.

[Question] Western political scientists are making all sorts of guesses as to how the political situation in Poland will influence the WTO...

[Answer] Yes, there are lot of guesses, ideas, being expressed in connection with the fact that a non-Communist now heads the Polish government. I'll say the following: Poland has a special role in the WTO. Warsaw gave the name to our alliance. And we mustn't forget the country's geopolitical situation. Nor can we fail to consider the WTO's importance for Poland. The WTO has always been an effective guarantee for territorial integrity and non-interference inside European borders, including Poland.

Moscow noted with satisfaction the statement by the new head of the Polish government to the effect that it will honour all its obligations connected with membership in the WTO. We proceed from this premise and will continue to cooperate with Poland in every way, including within the framework of the WTO.

Gerasimov Conducts News Briefing 13 Sep

Comments on U.S. Refugee Quotas

LD1309233389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Gerasimov, chief of the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, has conducted a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center in Moscow. Here is what he said about quotas for refugees entering the United States.

[Begin Gerasimov recording] Quotas for accepting refugees from abroad for the 1990 financial year are being discussed by the U.S. Congress. Our attention has been drawn by the fact that it is proposed that from the total quota of 125,000 people, a large part—50,000 people—will be allotted to the so-called refugees from the Soviet Union, primarily citizens of Jewish origin. In this regard I would like to make two or three remarks.

The first remark concerns what a refugee is. If you take any dictionary or you take the UN recommendation, then refugees are understood to be people who leave their country because they are persecuted for their political or religious views or if they have sufficient grounds to fear persecution for their views. Soviet citizens who wish to leave the Soviet Union cannot be put into any of these categories. They are not refugees.

The question arises: Why do U.S. taxpayers waste their money placing and settling refugees who are not actually refugees and are not persecuted by anyone. From this question comes the conclusion that USSR refugees are received in the U.S. not for humanitarian reasons but for exclusively political ones. This gives further cause to speak about the attractiveness of American democracy.

The whole situation concerning refugees once again highlights those problems that are faced by the people who want to legally move to the United States. It turns out that the freedom of entry and exit that we hear so much about with respect to entry to the United States is furnished with a very big obstacle—the gates there are generally fastened with a big padlock; though declaring oneself a refugee fleeing from communist persecution can unlock the gate. This gives an advantage to those people who resort to this trick, and is therefore discrimination against those genuine refugees who need political asylum. [end recording]

Polish Ties, Geneva Talks, Other issues

LD1309164989 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman today announced that Mikhail Gorbachev would probably go to Italy in November this year.

Commenting on Soviet-Polish relations, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the ministry's Information Directorate, said that the USSR wished success for the new Polish government in handling crucial tasks.

On Tadeusz Mazowiecki's statement about his government's intention to build relations with the USSR on principles of equality and sovereignty, Gerasimov said that the Polish premier's remarks were "received with satisfaction" in the Soviet Union.

The spokesman announced that Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister Said al-Faysal, at their meeting in Moscow today, expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations.

Al-Faysal arrived in the USSR as a personal representative of the Iraqi president. He handed over a message to Gorbachev from Saddam Husayn.

The USSR welcomed the American side's agreement to carry out trial verification measures in the field of strategic offensive weapons.

The U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms clarified its stance on this issue. Its considerations are being examined by the Soviet side, Gerasimov said.

He announced the holding of a working meeting of Warsaw Pact deputy foreign ministers. Their objective is to define ways of implementing decisions of the July meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

Gorbachev Visit to Italy

LD1309122989 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Soviet Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov disclosed the possible date of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Italy at a briefing here today.

Asked by one of the correspondents when the visit is likely to take place, he replied: "At this stage, the date is November."

Shevardnadze-Al-Faysal Meeting

LD1309133289 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister Sa'd al-Faysal said they were satisfied with the high level and dynamic development of Soviet-Iraqi relations, Soviet spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a news briefing here today. The Soviet minister received Al-Faysal, who arrived in the USSR as a personal envoy of Iraqi president Saddam Husayn. The Iraqi envoy conveyed a message from Saddam Husayn to Mikhail Gorbachev.

Shevardnadze and Sa'd al-Faysal took note of the favourable conditions for moving ahead and strengthening relations between the two countries. It was stressed that the intensive and fruitful Soviet-Iraqi political dialogue, which especially benefits from regular contacts between the two countries' leaders, has great importance.

In the course of the meeting, views were also exchanged on some aspects of the Iranian-Iraqi settlement and the situation in Lebanon. The sides, in particular, stressed the importance of building up the efforts of Arab states in organising Lebanese dialogue to restore national accord, primarily by resuming the mission of the Committee on Lebanon, set up by the Arab League.

Shevardnadze Message to Polish Counterpart

LD1409082589 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, has sent a telegram of congratulations to his new Polish counterpart, Krzysztof Skubiszewski. According to the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mr Gennadiy Gerasimov, the telegram expressed hope that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Poland will continue to grow in the interests of both European and international security. Mr Gerasimov said the Soviet Government reacted favorably to a statement by the Polish prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, on his cabinet's intention to build a relationship with the Soviet Union on the basis of sovereignty and equality.

More on Reaction to U.S. Comment on Shevardnadze

PM1309181589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Charodeyev report: "Concrete Results Are Needed. From Our Correspondent at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, spoke at the latest briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists. He dwelled on the first commentaries in the U.S. mass media in response to USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze's interview which was published a few days ago in IZVESTIYA.

Familiarization with these commentaries produces an ambivalent reaction. Its positive aspect is that the interview with the Soviet minister has found itself at the focus of U.S. journalists' attention. The other aspect, unfortunately, is negative as these first comments appear biased to us. What do I mean? Their recurring theme is that the minister's assessments contain sharp criticism of the U.S. policy on arms control. However, the interview contained, above all, an analysis of the whole range of Soviet-American relations—a realistic and objective analysis. This would have been incomplete if, alongside positive elements, it had not mentioned the reserves, or as the minister put it, "the untapped potential, constraints, and timidity in moving forward even where there were no longer any obstacles." From the outset the interview highlighted the main features which characterize the current stage of Soviet-American relations—a more realistic perception by the sides of each other and renunciation of gambling on military superiority. It also mentioned the sides shared understanding of the need to act in the spirit of constructive continuity and to continue stepping up joint efforts with a view to expanding the areas of agreement.

We do not yet have the official text containing the remarks of the representatives of the U.S. State Department to which the agencies and radio stations refer. However, it follows from what we have heard that its official spokesman has "rejected" the criticism contained in the interview, stating further that the U.S. side has allegedly seized the initiative in the sphere of arms control.

Without wanting to enter into polemics with our esteemed colleagues at the State Department, we would like to find out what they had in mind when talking about "seizing the initiative." We would gladly welcome any initiatives that could lead the USSR and the United States to accords—on nuclear and space weapons for instance. Can it perhaps be claimed now that the intiative in this sphere has been seized by the U.S. side? Or can it be claimed that this has happened in the question of banning nuclear weapon tests? Yet it is the solution of precisely these problems that the world public is impatiently waiting for.

Speaking in more general terms I would like to note, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said, that we regard it as undesirable to transfer either Soviet or American football terminology to the sphere of arms reduction and disarmament. It is by no means a question of one or other team or side scoring points at the talks in connection with given initiatives. It is important to achieve concrete results. And this is what we are hoping for.

An AFP correspondent asked: It is true that the mission of Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, as ambassador to Afghanistan has ended?

"Yu.M. Vorontsov " G.I. Gerasimov said, "has bidden farewell to the leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan and returned to take full charge of his duties at the USSR Foreign Ministry."

UK Foreign Secretary Speech on East Europe Viewed

LD1309223889 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Yuriy Minayev commentary]

[Text] The British Foreign Secretary, John Major, speaking in New York called on Western nations to aid changes in the socialist countries and praised Hungary for facilitating the exodus of Germans to the FRG. In a

speech to the Economic Club of New York he said a continuing strategy is required toward what is now taking place in some socialist countries. However, Mr. Major suggested no specific new initiatives and mentioned no figures of aid. Yuriy Minayev of our staff comments:

[Minayev] Indeed, a continuing strategy is required though as far as the present problem between the GDR and the Federal Republic is concerned this is no simple matter. A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that Hungary has taken an unusual move in permitting the exodus, but then, in my opinion, a lot of things in this country now considered usual were highly unusual a few years ago.

The problem of refugees is certainly complicated. On the one hand, something must be done to resolve it because people from the GDR continue to arrive in Hungary; but on the other hand there are international treaties which should be observed.

In his speech the British foreign secretary also said that the West now faces a historic opportunity to help bring about durable change in Eastern Europe. I can understand leaders speaking about their vision of what is happening here or there but as far as helping political change is concerned, which John Major (?urges) in his speech, I don't believe any country would take such a call calmly. Certainly, I don't think Britain would remain impassionate if someone abroad were to urge the world community to help political change say in northern Ireland. I don't think that wishing perestroyka well implies the right to influence the course of reforms in this or that country. Of course, as far as economic aid is concerned this is up to the giving side to decide where and how this help should be used, though in the past few years Western loans have become too politically oriented. I don't see any other solution to these problems than acceptance by everybody of the versatile political potentialities that exist in our world which can be taken into consideration but cannot be influenced. Normal relations must after all be based on respect for the political choice of others no matter how unusual it looks.

United States & Canada

Further Reportage on Yeltsin's News Conference

PM1409094389 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Questions and Answers"]

[Text] New York, 12 Sep—B.N. Yeltsin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is on an unofficial visit to the United States, held a news conference for journalists in New York Sunday. It was attended by approximately 50 representatives of the leading mass media of the United States and certain other countries.

In his introductory statement B.N. Yeltsin said, in particular: "A few words about my first impressions of America and the Americans and of New York over the last day and a half. This is my first time in the United States, and I must say—not because I am the guest and you are the hosts, but really sincerely—that the opinion dinned into us and me all our lives, including by means of the 'Short History Course of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks),' with regard to capitalism, America, Americans, and New York has been turned around 180 degrees during this day and a half. It turns out that capitalism is not decaying and, thus, will not soon rot, as we were told all the time, but is flourishing. It turns out that Americans are not aggressive and unduly familiar but very affable, cheerful, and good-natured and generally know how to live and work. New York is not just some gravestones with slums alongside but a lofty architectural execution of a cherished desire, unique buildings and structures. Although I saw 'khrushchevkas' [apartment blocks erected in Moscow during Khrushchev era, now more or less slums], as we say, from the helicopter today, for us these 'khrushchevkas' represent comfortable housing. And it turns out that the streets designated by numbers where you cannot walk and where people meet you at every corner to kill you are very quiet, and even on a Sunday, Fifth Avenue, in particular, is simply a splendid street. The Statue of Liberty is not some monstrosity but a very attractive woman, well executed not by nature but by man. And when we flew past it twice, I felt that I had become twice as free. It turns out that in the evening and at night you can quite freely eat in a restaurant and it is not so expensive on the wages of the average American, and thousands of restaurants are open 24 hours a day. In the stores run by Koreans one person per store serves hundreds and hundreds of people—fast—and there is perfectly fresh fruit which, in general, is inexpensive too.... Although I saw homeless people protesting and settling down to lie on the asphalt at night—protesting against the fact that no measures are being taken to fix them up with housing—nevertheless I was surprised that they too are optimistic and cheerful or, at least, not aggressive. A good impression, a good one..."

B.N. Yeltsin went on to answer journalists' questions.

Question: Is it possible to speak of the party's right to stay in power?

Answer: "I consider that the combination of words 'party and power' is an incompatible combination. I believe that Article 6 of the Constitution must either be removed altogether or seriously modernized. I believe that the Congress of People's Deputies must adopt a law on the party, as on any public organization in general, and that the party must act within the framework of that law. And if it goes beyond the framework of this law, it must be accountable to the Congress of People's Deputies as the supreme organ of the people's power. That is, it must be legislatively subordinate to the Congress of People's Deputies and must be not a leading force but, perhaps, a vanguard with its own ideas and so forth and fulfill, so to speak, a role, precisely a political role as the party.... The party's apparatus is very bureaucratic and mostly plays a negative role, holding on to its seat with all its might, and it can only be unseated if it is ejected together with the seat."

Question: To judge from your introductory remarks, the 1917 revolution was a mistake?

Answer: "No, I do not admit that the 1917 revolution was a mistake. You and I have too different histories and different ages: You are more than 200 years old—I mean bourgeois democracy or Western democracies—while we are just over 70 years old. And we... there have been several upheavals, from which we emerged with great difficulty. But at the same time it has to be said that we have always given the idea priority over practical reality and built so-called 'slogan socialism,' which is sometimes called 'barracks socialism.' And every leader, before dying, was sure to believe that economists, political economists, and others must think up a name for the stage of socialism that was built by him or under his leadership. So at first we began building socialism, and then we had built it—that was the first such stage. Then we built it finally and irrevocably, then we built developed socialism, and under the new leader we began to think about which next stage to think up. If you take the five classic constituents of socialism, it turned out that we had implemented just one of these five points: We had socialized property, and we had done so too clumsily, for which we are paying even now."

Touching on the question of elections in the USSR, Yeltsin pointed out: "The elections to local and republic soviets are of really tremendous significance for the fate of perestroyka, because we are shaping a new Soviet power, as it were, which must really take this power into its hands from the party... and it is extremely important just who will make up this power of the soviets...."

On 12 September B.N. Yeltsin delivered an open lecture entitled "Bounds of Soviet Democracy" at New York's Columbia University. At the beginning of the lecture he dilated on his impressions of his first 2 days in the United States. Capitalism, he said, is flourishing. The American people—and during these 2 days I have been

and met with business circles, and at night with homeless people sleeping on the sidewalks, and with other people, and I have been greeted in the streets as though I were in Moscow—all this attests that the Americans are an industrious, friendly, and cordial people, and New York is not just stones. I had been told that Fifth Avenue was simply some fissure, not a street. In fact, it is a fine street, and the store of architect Trump (animation in the hall, laughter, and voices: "He isn't an architect"). Well, 42 years old... you have the youngest and most talented architect in the country—Trump. Yes? (Laughter). A building, a structure tastefully planned and constructed, and there are many like this... my brain has been turned through 180 degrees. In just 2 days. There are still 4 days left, and I do not know where else it will turn.

Question: Mr Yeltsin, do you still consider yourself a Communist?

Answer: Well... I do not know what will happen after my return from America.

Question: Mr Yeltsin, in today's newspapers I read your words that America is a healthy society. Today you have said that American slums would be comfortable housing in your country. My question is this: Have you been to Harlem and the South Bronx, have you seen houses with boarded-up windows, have you seen poverty-stricken America? (Applause). My second question is this: You have spoken highly of Trump and said that you would like to meet with George Bush. But have you met with any of the 500,000 workers who are now on strike?

Answer: When I said it was a healthy society, of course I did not mean that you have no problems. You do have problems, strikes, and slums. You have homeless people, whom I have met.

American Press Cited on Bush-Yeltsin Meeting

OW1309113989 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1020 GMT 13 Sep 89

[From the "World Today" program presented by Viktor Lyubovtsev]

[Text] American press reported today on meetings in Washington of President Bush and Secretary of State Baker with Yeltsin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, who is presently on a visit there.

CBS reported that President George Bush, during the meeting, expressed the view that the USSR-U.S. relations are presently in a good shape. The President confirmed that he supports restructuring and emphasized that the American people share his hope that the USSR reforms will be crowned with success.

U.S. Paper on Yeltsin Talks

PM1309164989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trip Around United States"]

[Excerpts] President Bush met with B.N. Yeltsin, who is making a trip round the United States. The meeting was posted as "virtually accidental." Scowcroft, the president's national security adviser, was receiving Yeltsin in the White House when the President dropped into the room and had a conversation with Yeltsin. [passage omitted].

THE WASHINGTON POST has made the following assessment of Yeltsin's meetings and conversations with President Bush and Secretary of State Baker: "Officials informed about the progress of the meetings say that his proposals (on U.S. aid for the USSR) were general, conceptual and philosophical rather than practical. They included an increase in U.S. private capital investments in the USSR but did not detail how such investments should be made attractive for investors."

Observer Views Quayle's Recent Statements

PM1309162589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 89 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Political Observer's Notes": "Pluralism Washington-Style"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Quayle's shrill voice has often been audible of late from across the Atlantic. A voice that clashes considerably with statements by the White House incumbent and contrasts totally with the tone and spirit of current Soviet-American relations. In recent days the energetic Quayle has twice held forth on our domestic affairs, in fact in a way that was bound to raise serious doubts about the nature of U.S. policy.

The vice president's first speech was in New York, to members of the council for international radio broadcasting and leaders of the media. One can say that he was setting guidelines for U.S. journalists and leading staff of the press and television. It is well known that there is immense worldwide interest at the moment in perestroyka in the USSR and that the question of how to address the radical transformations in our country is a topical one for foreign politicians, journalists, businessmen, and public figures. Many of them believe that mankind has a unique opportunity to move toward a world based on sensible collaboration between peoples, on general human consensus, on the primacy of law over force. Efforts are being made to make further progress on the path of arms cuts, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation, and joint efforts in the solution of urgent global problems.

Quayle's "guidelines" are like pouring a bucket of cold water on the heads of those who are keen on improving East-West relations. Quayle's appeal to the West is "not to give any financial aid, not to give any subsidies to the

USSR until we are convinced of the reform goals." What does Quayle want to be convinced of? What would suit him? The Soviet Union's abandonment of a "centralized and totalitarian system," neither more nor less. Both the nature and terminology of this statement speak for themselves. One might think that, even though he is close to the summit of political power in his country, Quayle was still in the junior class of the U.S. provincial school of the cold war period. As for subsidies for perestroyka, that is something we are not asking for. It is our own business, and we started it not to please anyone but because we are convinced that only through democratization, political transformations, and radical economic reform can the country be elevated to the point that corresponds to the demands of the times and a full and dynamic life be made for Soviet people.

Quayle was even more "radical" in a CNN television interview. Concerning events in the Soviet Baltic republics, he expressed the hope that the "Baltic states would continue to move in the desired direction, that is, toward declaring independence." If this is prevented, Quayle threatened a "negative response" from the United States. It appears that in the provincial school which the vice president attended as a child the geography lessons were poor and that, at any rate, he heard nothing about the principle of inviolability of borders—one of the fundamental provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The first thing that comes to mind when one reads these statements is that the "hawk's" blood in the U.S. vice president has become agitated, that he is being affected by the habits of his political youth. After all, it is known that the 42-year-old Quayle represents the right wing of the Republican Party and that Bush's choice of him as running mate was partly dictated by a desire to placate ultrarightist circles, in whose view the current president is "not tough enough." Of course, political instincts and the usual cliches are in evidence, but this is not the main thing. I believe that, if it became necessary, the U.S. Administration would find a way to teach the vice president a thing or two.

When you look at the activity of the current U.S. admninistration, you notice a certain demarcation of roles in its leadership. President Bush operates in a statesmanlike stance, reinforced by the "emphasis on strength" that is so dear to the hearts of many Americans. Defense Secretary Cheney gets the public worked up with his tales about the "build-up of Soviet armed might," thereby aiding the passage of military programs through Congress. But Vice President Quayle has been given the role of pacifying the reactionary elements in the U.S. political spectrum. In contrast to sensible Western figures, who are banking on the success of perestroyka, on the peaceful development of events in the USSR and other socialist countries, and on stability in Europe, these extreme right-wing figures are tempted to interfere in the processes tasking place here, acting according to the principle: the worse the better. They are the people to whom Quayle is appealing, they are the ones he is trying to coax. But this policy smacks of adventurism!

In recent years there have been important changes for the better in Soviet-American relations. The obstacles of hostility and confrontation that have piled up over the decades are being cleared away and the foundation is being laid for constructive East-West collaboration on a wide range of questions—security, humanitarian cooperation, regional affairs, trade, scientific-technical links. The two countries have now reached an important stage where this dialogue, slowed down somewhat by the change of administration in Washington, is stepping up again and can be filled with even more concrete substance. And one can only regret that at such a crucial moment political actions are being taken that correspond neither to the interests of the Soviet and U.S. peoples, nor to the interests of strengthening peace and security worldwide.

China

Lukyanov-Led Delegation Continues Beijing Visit

Lukyanov, Peng Speeches Reported

PM1309160189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stay in the PRC"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep—This evening Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, held a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Addressing the reception, he said:

China and the Soviet Union are socialist countries, and long-standing traditional friendship and ties exist between their peoples. In past years the development of relations between our countries was tortuous. We are pleased that the Sino-Soviet summit, which was held in Beijing recently and attracted the attention of the entire world, has placed Sino-Soviet relations on the path of normalization and has become a new point of departure. It adopted the decision to establish a new type of relations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. These relations accord not only with our peoples' common interests but with the overall course of world development and the aspirations of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, and they have a positive influence on maintaining peace and stability worldwide.

Today we note with satisfaction that Sino-Soviet relations are developing in a stable and healthy direction and that cooperation between the two countries is being further expanded in the sphere of the economy, trade, culture, science, technology, and so forth. The current visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by

Comrade A.I. Lukyanov marks not only the development of friendly ties between the NPC Standing Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet, but also the continuation of the normal development of Sino-Soviet relations. China and the Soviet Union are neighbors with a common border of more than 7,000 km. We are sure that there are great opportunities and extensive prospects for mutual cooperation.

The current international situation is undergoing major changes, and there is a transition under way from confrontation toward dialogue and from tension toward detente. But at the same time we can also see that factors of instability continue to exist which could lead to volatility and tension, and that peoples in different countries must continue their joint efforts to ensure that the international situation develops in a direction favorable for the cause of safeguarding peace. To that end, at the second session of the NPC early this year our government announced an initiative apart from a new international economic order and a new international political order based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, namely: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equal rights and equal advantage, and peaceful coexistence. We are sure that this accords with the common aspirations of peoples in different countries.

It has been 11 years since we embarked on the implementation of reform and the policy of expanding ties with the outside world. In the past 10 years there have been profound and historic changes in all spheres of the country's life. The main thing is that production has been considerably developed and the country's economic strength has noticeably increased along with the population's living standard. Naturally, there have also been shortcomings in our work. Following the suppression of the recent counterrevolutionary uprising in Beijing, the atmosphere inside our country is stable, and the work to implement the reform and the policy of expanding ties with the outside world is continuing to deepen and expand.

With a view to ensuring and promoting socialist modernization and building, firmly defending the four basic principles, and implementing the reform and the open-door policy, the NPC Standing Committee invariably views the strengthening of the building of socialist democracy and legality as one of the most important spheres of its activity. In this respect we are currently making efforts to reinforce in legislation the positive experience amassed during the implementation of this course. This is labor-intensive work. On the basis of the actual situation in China and simultaneously taking other countries' useful experience into account, we will gradually establish a socialist legislative system with specific Chinese features.

The Chinese people have deep feelings of friendship for the Soviet people. We are following the progress of perestroyka in your country with great attention, and the valuable experience accumulated during the development of the country's economy is of great interest to us. This trip by your delegation has provided a good opportunity for a mutual exchange of information and experience. I hope that the exchange and contacts between our countries' parliaments will strengthen indissolubly in the future.

In his reply speech the head of the Soviet delegation stated:

This visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation coincides with a portentous landmark in Chinese history.

The 40th anniversary of the PRC's formation will be celebrated in a few days. Exactly four decades ago the Chinese people, led by their Communist Party, won a great victory in the long and difficult revolutionary struggle for national and social liberation. This victory made it possible to embark on resolving the unprecedentedly complex task of laying the foundations of socialism.

The victory of the people's revolution in China was an event of truly world-historic importance. A long and glorious road has been traveled in those four decades. It was neither straight nor easy. But the things that Chinese working people have achieved in all spheres of social life and the things that have been done—particularly over the past 10 years—cannot fail to impress. May I take this opportunity to congratulate all Chinese comrades present on the forthcoming great national holiday and wish them success and prosperity. This is a holiday for the entire Chinese people. It is a socialist holiday worldwide.

In the first few days of October it is also 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC. Our country was the first country—literally the day after the proclamation of the PRC—to officially recognize the People's Republic. And this, of course, was no accident. Soviet people have invariably been and continue to be sympathetic toward the Chinese people's desire to make their motherland an independent, autonomous, modern, and prosperous power, and we wish it great new achievements.

We are firmly convinced that Soviet-Chinese relations should be relations of firm, good-neighborly, and equal cooperation and a mutually enriching, friendly discourse. The fact that this desire is mutual was vividly demonstrated by M.S. Gorbachev's meetings and talks with Chinese leaders during his official visit to the PRC this May.

It can be said that a genuine, deep breakthrough has been made in Soviet-Chinese relations—an improvement in line with the will and aspirations of our two peoples.

Each one of us knows that the road to this normalization was by no means easy. Both sides required wisdom,

responsibility, and persistence to overcome the accretions of the past. As the Chinese proverb says, "a door with something good behind it is hard to open; a door with something bad behind it is hard to close."

This has now been achieved through our joint efforts. And it was stressed at the Soviet-Chinese summit that relations between our two countries are entering an entirely new stage. This stage cannot be linked with a return to the relations of the fifties, and at the same time it is designed to prevent any repetition of the confrontation of the sixties and seventies. These will be new relations that take account of the changes that have occurred both within our countries and in the world arena—relations that are firmly based on the generally accepted principles of modern international discourse.

The understanding expressed during the Soviet-Chinese summit that all communist parties are equal and independent, that each socialist country is entitled to create its own socialist model, and that there are no final arbiters of the truth able to dictate their will to others is of the utmost significance.

It would be difficult to overestimate the results of the May meeting. It created political prerequisites for increasing cooperation between the Soviet Union and China in the most diverse areas. Potential and reserves for this exist also in trade and economic relations, in technical cooperation, and in culture, education, public health, and many other spheres. This is convincingly evidenced by the harmonious work of the Soviet-Chinese intergovernmental commission on economic, trade, and scientific-technical development this summer.

The talks on the settlement of border issues were given considerable new momentum. A discussion of the problem of the substantial mutual reduction of both countries' military groupings in areas abutting on the Soviet-Chinese border will start in the very near future.

Plans have just been agreed in Moscow for links between the CPSU and the CPC. Contacts between public organizations are expanding.

There is no doubt that contacts between Soviet and PRC elected organs of power have also contributed to the process of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. The exchanges of visits between delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Chinese NPC, the trips by delegations of our parliaments' standing commissions, which resumed in 1985, the establishment of direct links between Moscow and Beijing and Leningrad and Shanghai, and the regular meetings of respresentatives of local organs of power within the framework of border cooperation paved the way, as it were, to the summit.

Now, following the meeting between the Soviet and Chinese leaders, we have to open a new chapter in ties between Soviet and Chinese representative organs. Not only general delegations from our parliament, but all the committees and commissions of the newly formed USSR Supreme Soviet could participate in them.

Exchange of experience of the activity of Soviet and PRC elected organs of power in conditions of perestroyka and reforms should, in our view, be an important area of Soviet-Chinese dialogue. This will undoubtedly provide a better and more accurate picture of the way each neighboring country lives, what its people are concerned about, and why particular decisions are made. In fact, the process of transformations, whether in the Soviet Union or in China, is an ongoing creative process.

As Lenin taught, its progress has been marked by contradictions and requires the elimination of considerable difficulties, dogmatism, and unrealistic projects. But however complex this process, it is the only one which leads to the renewal of socialism and which highlights its advantages as an advanced social system, one capable of rising to the challenge of the modern era. Of course, the paths of these transformations and the definition of their concrete forms and pace were and remain the internal affair of each country. Attempts to instruct others, just like the imitation of someone else's experience without due consideration of the national characteristics of one's own country, cannot do any good.

It is in precisely this spirit that we evaluate the perestroyka on the international plane which has been launched in the USSR. It is, of course, first and foremost our own internal affair. And it must be said bluntly that it has proved much more difficult and contradictory than it at first seemed. The reconsideration of reality and liberation from rigid administrative structures are proceeding with great difficulty and at times are manifested in quite acute forms. We approach these difficulties in a realistic and balanced way, as M.S. Gorbachev said bluntly in his recent radio and television address. In these conditions it is exceptionally important to maintain the necessary equilibrium which ensures on a socialist basis a balance between democracy and discipline, glasnost and responsibility, a diversity of opinions and coordinated actions, and the solution of urgent problems and work for the future. Here, too, the intensive work of the party and the strengthening and enhancement of its role as Soviet society's political vanguard are more important than ever. Without the party and its leadership the economic, political, and legal reforms are simply impossible.

The work of the first Congress of USSR People's Deputies and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which took shape on a fundamentally new basis, demonstrate convincingly that perestroyka in our country has ceased to be a matter primarily for enthusiasts and trailblazers and that the majority of Soviet people link the country's future with it today.

The second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet opens on 25 September. It will examine more than 20 draft laws which are designed to considerably advance perestroyka and to a great extent determine the Soviet Union's future development.

Before the end of this year the second Congress of USSR People's Deputies will be held in Moscow and is expected to elaborate major measures to further strengthen the system of people's power in the country. Then elections to the republic and local representative organs will begin.

In short, a new, absolutely crucial stage in the political reform and the building of the socialist rule-of-law state is beginning.

There is also a direct link between perestroyka inside the country and Soviet foreign policy. Chinese comrades are familiar with its key parameters from M.S. Gorbachev's speeches here in Beijing. In the international arena we proceed from the premise that the times of strong-arm politics must be relegated to the past, that there is an increasingly vital necessity to conduct the competition between the two social systems exclusively by peaceful means, to seek the settlement of international problems by political methods, and to establish constructive dialogue among all countries.

Today we have held the first talks with our Chinese colleagues. In our opinion they testified again and again to mutual interest in the further development of the Soviet-Chinese dialogue and strengthening cooperation in all the spheres of our countries' life.

The delegation will have many more meetings here in Beijing. A tour of the country is planned, to include visits to Wuhan and Shanghai cities, to enterprises and cooperatives. The schedule of our visit is very tight. The program is very full, and it will enable us to acquaint ourselves in greater depth with various aspects of life in your country.

Most of the USSR People's deputies who make up our delegation are in China for the first time. Naturally, we have all read and heard a lot about our great neighbor. Unquestionably, the visit will add substance to many of our notions and will help us to discover some new facets of Chinese reality. The first hours of our stay in your country bear this out.

May the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and China develop steadily, and the friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese people strengthen!

Delegation Received by Kang Keqing

OW1309182189 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Lukyanov, is continuing its visit in China. Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, met the delegation on Tuesday in the residence and museum of late Chinese famous political and social activist Soong Ching-ling.

After a friendly conversation, Kang Keqing presented each member of the Soviet parliamentary delegation with a photo album on Soong Ching-ling's activities. On the same day, the Soviet delegation visited the Soviet-Chinese Friendship People's Commune and the Imperial Palace.

13 Sep Activities Summarized

OW1309215789 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The Soviet parliamentary delegation, headed by Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is making an official goodwill visit in China. Chinese newspapers point out that the meetings between the parliamentarians of the Soviet Union and China are political dialogues designed to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

According to our Beijing correspondent (Gulikov), members of the Soviet delegation in China had their first meeting with Chinese personnel at the Sino-Soviet Friendship Commune near Beijing. Today, this commune has become a powerful, modern agricultural organization.

(Wu Yukang), director of the commune, said: I am very glad that the Soviet delegation has begun to know China's situation and its economic reform. The fact that the delegation visits the Sino-Soviet Friendship Commune first shows that warm and friendly relations do indeed exist between the Chinese people and the Soviet people.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation also visited the residence and museum of China's famous political and social activist Soong Ching-ling, whose husband was China's distinguished democrat and revolutionary Sun Yat-sen. Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee and honorary chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, met with the Soviet guests there.

A reception was held in Beijing to welcome the Soviet guests. Lukyanov said in his speech at the reception: We firmly believe that Soviet-Chinese relations should be lasting, harmonious, and characterized by equal cooperation and mutual contacts. The two sides clearly expressed such a desire at meetings between Comrade Gorbachev and Chinese leaders during his official visit to China in May this year.

Lukyanov pointed out: We may say that a profound major breakthrough has been made in Soviet-Chinese relations and the breakthrough conforms to the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation is continuing its visit in China.

Lukyanov, Wan Li Hold Talks

LD1309193989 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Sep 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast, V. Kulikov video report]

[Text] [Announcer] The official friendly visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Lukyanov to the PRC is continuing.

[Kulikov] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which is in Beijing visited the National People's Congress [NPC] today. This is the only body of power in the country that can introduce changes into the Constitution and institute laws. A meeting with Comrade Wan Li, the chairman of this committee, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He is a well-known, very popular person in China. He is 73 years old, but he is very energetic. A curious detail is that not so long ago Samaranch, the chairman of the International Olympic Committee, presented Wan Li, a great tennis fan, with a gold medal in recognition of his personal services to the development of sports in China. A Communist who, like many representatives of his generation, has gone through the school of the revolution and the anti-imperialist struggle, Wan Li is invariably at the center of China's political life, engaged in work for the party, the economy, and the state.

In the course of the conversation it was stressed that the results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent visit to China have given a sound stimulus to further improving the multifaceted business cooperation between our socialist countries. They have made a favorable impact on the situation in the world.

Yet another meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. A detailed discussion took place between Soviet deputies and Comrade Peng Chong, first vice-chairman of the NPC, and his colleagues. Both sides stressed the desire to further deepen the political dialogue and to compare views and standpoints on the most important problems of modern times and the pressing questions of socialist construction. No one objected to the idea that there are no universal models for building socialism. All people decide their destiny for themselves and determine for themselves the priorities and depth of transformations in their countries.

The Soviet delegation arrived in China on the eve of an important holiday, the 40th anniversary of the formation of the PRC. This monument has been erected in honor of the people's heroes, in honor of those who gave their lives for the triumph of the ideas of the Chinese revolution. This place is a sacred one for every Chinese patriot. Comrade Lukyanov and the members of the delegation of people's deputies laid a wreath at the pediment, paying tribute to the memory of and respect to the heroes of the Chinese people.

Lukyanov Wan Li To Visit USSR

OW1409093589 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] The Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, which is currently on a visit to China, held talks with the leaders of China's National People's Congress [NPC].

During the course of their talks the parties emphasized that the normalization of the relations between the Soviet Union and China on the basis of mutual friendly feelings is in the interests of the peoples of both countries. Such normalization contributes to promoting a sound climate all over the world and strengthening stability on the continent of Asia. Both sides pointed out the necessity of making vigorous efforts to carry out the agreements reached during the summit held earlier this year in May.

Wan Li, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, also accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

Delegation Meets With Tian Jiyun

LD1409100789 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing September 14 TASS—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament) led by Anatoliy Lukyanov, first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting today with Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the Chinese State Council.

During the meeting, Tian Jiyun told the Soviet guests (who stay here on an official visit) about the current economic reform in China, the policy of expanding relations with the outside world and translating into life the course for streamling the economy.

Lukyanov dwelt at length on the role of elected organs of state authority in realising the tasks of perestroika in the Soviet Union.

Both sides emphasised that normalisation of Soviet-Chinese relations as a result of the May summit in Beijing opens new possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in various spheres. An impressive progress has been reached in the trade, economic, cultural and other spheres in the past few years.

At the same time there are great prospects for strengthening Soviet-Chinese relations on a long-term basis. This is also promoted by the fact that both countries are implementing sweeping changes. Therefore, the exchange of experience on perestroika and reforms acquires growing practical importance.

The sides pointed to the importance of developing new forms of cooperation, including co-production based on modern technology, establishment of joint ventures and border contacts.

Li Peng on Expanding Ties With Outside World

PM1309145989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Maintaining Vigilance"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep—The closure of doors that are already open to the outside world is disadvantageous for Chinese development. On the other hand, it contains a danger that vigilance may be relaxed. That is why we must further combine these two points, Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, pointed out.

RENMIN RIBAO reports that the Chinese leader stated this at a meeting with a Czechoslovak economic delegation that is in the PRC.

Reaffirming the unswerving nature of the Chinese policy of reform and the expansion of ties with the outside world, Li Peng noted that China will continue to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This also applies to the Western countries with which China is prepared to develop trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. China needs to study their administrative experience and advanced technology and to attract investment. However, he stressed, we are maintaining vigilance with regard to certain Western countries which nurture shady schemes.

PRC Transportation Charges Double Overnight

PM1409083189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Why Transport Costs Have Risen"]

[Text] Beijing—As of today passengers on China's railroads, river and ocean vessels, and aircraft will pay, on average, twice as much as they did yesterday. "The largest increase in the PRC's entire 40-year history," is how commentators have described it.

Transportation in China has been in the red for many years. Why? Poor economic management and very low charges. Last year state ocean and river lines showed a loss of 50 million yuan, and railroad tariffs have not changed since 1955. Meanwhile, railroad use is now three times more expensive owing to the sharp increase in the price of coal, diesel fuel, electricity, steel, and timber. The biggest increase will now affect tickets for distances of more than 100 km—they will go up by 120 percent. Prices of air tickets will go up by almost 80 percent. Least affected will be the cheapest tickets for diesel ships and fifth-class cabins.

The funds obtained following the increase in charges will be channeled above all into expanding and modernizing the transport system, the state of which is giving the government serious concern. In the opinion of Chinese economists the structural imbalances in the economy, above all the overblown growth of the processing industry, the backwardness of information supply, and the poor standard of management are creating serious problems in the country.

The desire to move around has seemingly become a way of life in China. Reform, starting in the late seventies, has made a formerly insular society more mobile. Horizontal ties are being set up. They require regular journeys. A businessman will travel to a remote area to look for markets. An employee will take a tourist trip. Migrants from the countryside stream into the cities looking for work, spending the night in the open at stations. So the rise in passenger transport charges is not a straightforward measure. The future will show whether there will be any reduction in the flow of people leaving their native areas.

Northeast Asia

Shevardnadze, Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Meet

Shevardnadze Notes 'Progress'

LD1309184489 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, today received Hisashi Owada, Japan's deputy foreign minister, staying in Moscow for consultations between deputy foreign ministers of the USSR and Japan in connection with a meeting of foreign ministers of the two countries planned to be held during the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The Japanese representative handed over to Shevardnadze a message from Japan's foreign minister. Some aspects of bilateral relations were discussed during the conversation.

Hisashi Owada said the Japanese Government attaches much importance to relations with the Soviet Union and will continue efforts for their balanced widening in various directions.

Shevardnadze noted certain progress now achieved in exchanges between the USSR and Japan in every area and confirmed the intention of the Soviet side to adhere consistently to the arrangements on the further improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations to open a fresh chapter of these relations.

Shevarnadze, Nakayama To Meet Late Sep

LD1309202989 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Preparation of a meeting of Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers has been discussed here. The meeting is scheduled for late

September of this year in New York during the 44th session of the U.N. General Assembly. A consultative working meeting held under a preliminary agreement today was attended by Deputy Foreign Ministers of the USSR and Japan I. Rogachev and H. Owada.

They have also agreed in principle on a number of activities within the framework of Soviet-Japanese relations in the coming months.

Japanese Defense Report Cites Soviet 'Threat'

LD1309165889 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

Japan's National Defence Agency has obtained a Council of Ministers approval of its annual report—the White Book on Defence. And although the latest version of the book appeared in a slightly "truncated" version—the result of Foreign Ministry pressure—which was noted by Japanese mass media—the document's originally intended thrust remained unchanged. As in the past years, the authors of the book invoke a "Soviet military threat" to Japan, Soviet military "superiority" and, "based on this," advocate beefing up Japan's military might. Deputy Chief of Defence Agency Nisihiro when told that the report's allegations of Soviet military might in the Far East did not square with assessments of Western experts, nevertheless thought it possible to assert that the Soviet military "has lately somewhat increased" in the area. To support his allegations he alleged that the Soviet Union was increasing the number of its strategic missiles, although at issue is not their increase but a replacement of obsolete missiles. Besides, the mobile missiles he mentioned (SS-24 and SS-25) are known to be less destabilizing than the stationary missiles that are being scrapped.

In my view, however, this is not an ordinary sort of scepticism. Defence Agency strategists in writing their report knew what they were doing. This conclusion is prompted by reports of the Japanese press itself. Thus, as the KYODO Tsushin News Agency noted, the emphasis in The White Book on a Soviet threat comes precisely at a time when the implementation of the medium-term programme for building up the Japanese Armed Forces is coming to an end, opening the way to discussions of prospects for the further development of the Japanese Armed Forces, armaments and fighting equipment. As is known, the head of the Japanese Government Toshiki Kaifu who recently visited the United States, confirmed his government's desire to build up military might. It appears that in order to justify this there can be no better pretext than a mythical "Soviet threat," assertions of an alleged Soviet military "superiority" as well as the doubts publicly expressed by the Defence Agency concerning the defence thrust of the Soviet military posture.

In the meantime the actions of Japan itself in the field of armed preparations—the continuing increase in arms spending, adoption of new combat equipment which can be used both defensively and offensively, a sharp growth in appropriations for new military technologies, and increasingly active participation in joint operations with the armed forces of other countries—are aggravating the concern felt not only by the Japanese public but by that in other countries of the Asia-Pacific region. At a time of global changes which among other things involve a revision of the role of armed forces and a reduced dependence on this factor, the ASAHI newspaper says, the Defence Agency's White Book still relies only on the "theory of Soviet threat." It may well be, the newspaper says, that in this way it is much simpler to decide on the defence policy, but for how long will this continue? It is necessary to drastically change the way of thinking, the ASAHI newspaper concludes. And it is true that one cannot add anything to this summation.

U.S., Japan To Hold Large-Scale Military Exercise

LD1309170689 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo September 13 TASS—By TASS correspondent Vladimir Solntsev:

Japan and the United States will begin a large-scale military exercise on September 29 in areas around the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, which is the closest to Soviet territory, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI reported today.

It said that the maneuvers will involve the nuclear-powered Carl Vinson accompanied by two other U.S. aircraft carriers, the Ranger and the Midway, some 40 other warships, 300 planes and a total of 45,000 servicemen.

ASAHI noted that the exercise will be part of the U.S.-sponsored war games codenamed Pacex'89 and underway in the Pacific, which are unprecedented in scope.

The paper said that the United States, which started preparing for the war games more than a year ago, has shrouded them in a thick veil of secrecy first of all because of its fear of a negative international reaction to unprecedented maneuvers amid detente.

It is only right before their start that the Pentagon announced that they would be held across the whole of the Pacific in September and October.

Summing up information from different sources, ASAHI deduced that Pacex'89 are the first war games to involve simultaneously the navy, the air force, land forces and Marines.

Four carrier-based naval groups, some 500 aircraft, a Marine division and two army divisions are taking part.

Canada, Japan, the Philippines, Australia and possibly South Korea will participate along [with] the United States.

The Japan defence agency, however, is keeping mum on Japanese involvement as it can be viewed as a breach of the Constitution whose generally accepted interpretation prohibits the country to share in collective defences.

An agency spokesman asked by TASS to confirm or deny the ASAHI report said only that "an official announcement about Japanese participation in these maneuvers had not been made" and that the issue of the Japanese-American exercise "is being studied".

ASAHI said, however, that the joint exercise, in which Japan will be represented by all the three arms of the services, will be a centerpiece of Pacex'89.

The main action will take place in the area of the Hokkaido port of Tomakomai where, the paper believes, U.S. aircraft-carriers will be moved "in contingencies" to enable their planes to strike at Sakhalin and the Soviet maritime territory.

The press earlier reported that the Pacex'89 script provided for a simulated blockade of Kamchatka Peninsula and an "occupation" of the Kurile Islands.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Further Reportage on Indonesian President's Visit

Soviet, Indonesian Generals Meet

PM1409095989 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 89 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] On 12 September Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau and USSR minister of defense, received General Try Sutrisno, commander in chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, who is in our country within the framework of the official visit to the Soviet Union by President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed in the course of their conversation.

Taking part in the conversation were Army General M.A. Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and other officials.

Suharto 'Satisfied' With Results

LD1409091689 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Jakarta September 14 TASS—President Suharto of Indonesia said he is satisfied with the outcome of his official tour of the Soviet Union and meetings with President Gorbachev and wants Indonesian-Soviet cooperation to expand.

Speaking with reporters onboard his plane, Suharto stressed the importance of friendship between the Soviet and Indonesian people.

Indonesia will never forget the help extended to it by the Soviet Union during its fight for national independence and for liberating Western Irian from colonial oppression, Suharto said.

Time has come to elevate cooperation between Indonesia and the Soviet Union to a higher level, especially in the sphere of economy and trade. It is necessary to make active use of the large potential of the two countries, in order to upgrade this cooperation, the president said.

Suharto also urged Indonesian entrepreneurs to capitalise on opening opportunities to develop bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Suharto praised political, social and economic changes in the Soviet Union, the Soviet policy of demilitarisation and democratisation of international relations.

Indonesia also strives for peace and cooperation with all states on the basis of peaceful coexistence. This served as a basis for reaching agreements in Moscow to jointly promote international security, a nuclear free world, and creating a climate of mutual trust and understanding, Suharto said.

Indonesian Press Assesses Visit

LD1309171989 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Jakarta September 13 TASS—The visit by Indonesian President Suharto to the Soviet Union has not only opened up a new page in the development of bilateral relations but also became an event of historic importance. It may make a substantial contribution to improving the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large, THE INDONESIA TIMES newspaper writes in its editorial article today summing up the results of the Indonesian-Soviet summit talks.

THE INDONESIA TIMES welcomes the desire of both countries, laid down in the statement on fundamentals of friendly relations and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia, to engage in an active search for new forms of cooperation.

MERDEKA, another leading Indonesian paper, stresses the importance of agreements reached in Moscow to invigorate the political dialogue between Indonesia and the Soviet Union and also to broaden cooperation at international fora in the interests of strengthening peace and universal security on the basis of new political thinking.

These agreements, MERDEKA says, will make a positive contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order.

Noting that the Soviet foreign policy is based on new, living realities, including recognition and respect for the

pluralism of political and economic systems, THE INDONESIAN OBSERVER newspaper regards as groundless the apprehensions of certain quarters in Indonesia that the USSR would engage in exporting ideology.

The PELITA newspaper stresses that the differences between the two countries must not be an obstacle for developing Indonesian-Soviet cooperation.

The importance of President Suharto's visit to the USSR was pointed out in an interview with the ANTARA News Agency by Jakob Tobing, a chairman of the Golkar Central Council, a leading political organisation of Indonesia.

Agreements reached in Moscow open up broad possibilities for developing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and they have to be utilized in a due manner.

The development of trade and economic cooperation with the USSR, said Tobing, who is also a member of the parliamentary commission on foreign trade, gives Indonesia broad opportunities for increased exports to the Soviet Union of products of non-oil group in the first place.

Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits New Zealand

LD1309222989 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Wellington, 13 Sep (TASS)—The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by N.I. Dementey, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, which is here on an official visit, had a conversation with Kerry Burke, speaker of the House of Representatives in the New Zealand parliament, and met opposition leader James Bolger today. These meetings dealt with the state and prospects of Soviet-New Zealand relations and the strengthening of contacts between the two countries' parliaments.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation was officially presented to the members of the House of Representatives of New Zealand's unicameral parliament and attended a session of the country's supreme legislative body. They acquainted themselves with its work and the activity of the auxiliary and administrative parliamentary services. [passage omitted]

A conversation with Kenneth Douglas, president of the New Zealand Council of Trade Unions, was devoted to questions of strengthening ties between working peoples' associations of the two countries.

The members of the delegation held a press conference, during which they replied to numerous questions put by New Zealand journalists.

Near East & South Asia

Shedvardnadze, Iraqi Deputy Minister Hold Talks

LD1309142389 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today received Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister said al-Faysal who arrived in Moscow as a personal representative of President Saddam Husayn.

Al-Faysal handed over a message from the Iraqi president to Mikhail Gorbachev.

Having expressed satisfaction with the high level and dynamic development of diverse Soviet-Iraqi relations, the sides pointed to favourable opportunities for their further advancement and consolidation.

They stressed immense importance of the intensive and fruitful Soviet-Iraqi political dialogue and a special role played by regular communications between the Soviet and Iraqi leaders, Gorbachev and Husayn, in deepening this dialogue.

The two officials exchanged views on several aspects of the Iran- Iraq settlement. Shevardnadze reaffirmed the USSR's principled stance in favour of the earliest comprehensive solution of outstanding problems between Iraq and Iran on the basis of compliance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

"The Soviet Union will continue to facilitate in all ways the success of the negotiating process," he added.

Shevardnadze and al-Faysal discussed the situation in Lebanon. They stressed the need for an earliest cease-fire and its steady observance while refraining from arms deliveries to the Lebanese warring parties.

They stressed the importance of stepping up efforts by Arab states to organise an inter-Lebanese dialogue to restore national accord, primarily by resuming the mission of the League of Arab State's committee of three on Lebanon.

The conversation was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Vorontsov, Iranian Ambassador Discuss Relations

LD1309142489 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov today received the Iranian ambassador to the USSR Naser Heirani-Nobari, at the latter's request.

They discussed some aspects of bilateral relations as well as regional and international issues of mutual interest.

Cooperation With Iran in Aviation To Increase

NC1409160789 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Report on interview with (Gleb Medvedskiy), deputy director general of Aviaeksport; (Medvedskiy) speaks in Russian followed by Persian translation by Radio Moscow correspondent, Svetlana Siderova; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] As we informed you earlier, some time ago talks were held between the Soviet foreign trade organization, Aviaeksport, and a representative delegation of aviation experts from the Islamic Republic of Iran on expanding aviation and airplane manufacturing. Our correspondent, Svetlana Siderova, spoke to (Gleb Medvedskiy), deputy director general of the Soviet Aviaeksport company, on details of these talks, which you will now hear.

Our correspondent asked: Please tell us briefly about the objectives of the visit by the Iranian representative delegation to the Soviet Union and those who are members of the delegation.

[(Medvedskiy)] This delegation was very prestigious and was comprised of nearly 20 representatives of the Islamic republic's aviation organization, operating companies, and economists. The leader of the delegation was Habibi, the deputy minister of roads and transport and the chief of Iran's Civil Aviation Organization. We tried to fulfill all the Iranian guests' wishes, which included familiarizing them with production of Soviet passenger planes and the operations of the Soviet international airport (Sherimeteva). They were also taken to inspect a pilot training academy.

In the initial stages of the talks, we considered it our obligation to first forge some contacts in the field of civil aviation. This was because in practice,such contacts did not exist before. We merely took the first step, which would pave the way for cooperation.

Our correspondent asked: What are these steps?

[(Medvedskiy)] Agreement was reached on Iran's initially renting Yak-42 passenger planes. These airplanes will be used in Iran for a specified period of time and if Iranian experts are satisfied with them, they will make a decision on purchasing them. In addition, we also reached consensus on carrying out joint projects in manufacturing airplanes, repairing Soviet planes in Iran, and training Iranian pilots in the Soviet Union for flying the Soviet airplanes in event they are purchased by Iran.

The Iranians also expressed interest not only on using the Soviet Yak-42 airplanes, but also the Tu-204 and Tu-96 as well as certain models of helicopters which are suited to use in Iran.

(Gleb Medvedskiy) added: The head of the Iranian representatives' delegation referred to the well-organized and high level of Soviet production during his talks in Moscow. In short, it may be mentioned that the outlook for expanding Soviet and Iranian cooperation in the civil aviation field is most favorable, and now it is time for specific measures.

PRAVDA Cites Najibullah Address to Soldiers

PM1409091789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 89 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks Needed"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Sep—Afghan President Najibullah has addressed officers and soldiers of Jowzjan Province here.

In particular he said that the government troops' successes in the east of the country have convinced the world public that the Afghan Army can defend its country independently. Najibullah drew attention to the need to end the war and urged the Afghans to sit down at the conference table and, without outside interference, through the jirgas, to eliminate contradictions and resolve the question of power.

The republic's president stated that the leaders of the "alliance of seven" see in the continuation of military actions a means of achieving their personal aims.

Najibullah noted the success of the Afghan delegation at the Ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries. He pointed out that as a result the representatives of the nonaligned states have begun to understand better the situation in Afghanistan.

Commentary Views Chad-Libya Border Agreement

EA0809135589 Moscow International Service in Amharic 1530 GMT 4 Sep 89

[From "Africa as We See It" Feature]

[Text] As reported earlier, Libya and Chad reached agreement in Algeria on 31 August to resolve their border dispute. Our commentator Aleksandr Grigoryev reports the following in relation to this issue. Let's give you the contents of the agreement briefly: The main article deals with the Aouzou Strip, which is the chief bone of contention. The sovereignty of the strip will be decided in a year's time, if Chad and Libya reach a negotiated agreement by then. The other articles of the agreement concern the evacuation of soldiers from the Aouzou area, observation in the area by African countries, the release of POWs, the cessation of military exercises in the area, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

One article stipulates that the two countries should at some point sign an agreement of good-neighborliness. This agreement will be signed when a conclusive agreement is reached on the Aouzou Strip. In any case, a similar such agreement could be signed prior to the

agreed date. This is the view of some observers. Ndjamena has expressed its readiness to release over 2,000 Libyan POWs captured in the many years of Chad-Libyan war.

This agreement, signed in Algeria, can be said to have resolved one of the longest armed disputes in Africa. This war, which has lasted more than 15 years, has seen the use of some of the most modern weapons and has claimed the lives of thousands of Libyans and Chadians. In addition, it has seriously damaged the economy of Chad, which is one of the most underdeveloped nations in the world, as well as that of Libya. The war has also involved other foreign powers such as France and the U.S. It has also disrupted relations between several African states and has been a point of contention at numerous African and international meetings. The resolution of this dispute through political means will ease the situation in the region.

The agreement has raised the issue of the presence of 1,500 French soldiers in Chad. According to news reports, France has expressed its readiness partially to evacuate its soldiers from Chad in support of the Algeria agreement. Moreover, the success of the meeting will enhance stability in the region and further help improve relations between Sub-Saharan African nations. Furthermore, the agreement will alleviate problems between several Chadian political and ethnic groupings. It will also provide an opportunity for the joint exploitation by Libya and Chad of the Aouzou Strip, which is full of resources. In general, the Algeria agreement is a success of the new political thinking which is gathering momentum in Africa.

Former Envoy Views Libya's Foreign Policies

PM1109102389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 89 Second Edition p 6

[Article by Doctor of Historical Science O. Peresypkin, rector of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Diplomatic Academy and USSR ambassador to Libya 1984-1986, on Libya's internal and foreign policies on the 20th anniversary of the Libyan revolution: "Following the Principle of the Jamahiriya"]

[Excerpts] Libya today is associated with the name of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. It was he who, as a 27-year-old lieutenant, led the nationalistically-minded Libyan officers who overthrew the monarchy on 1 September 1969 and declared a republic.

"The third way of development" expounded in M. al-Qadhdhafi's "Green Book" and several books of commentary on it is considered to be the official ideopolitical platform of the representatives of national democracy in Libya. This theory has been built up gradually. It contains tenets of early Islam and its ideas of equality and social justice, a number of Marxist ideas, tenets of Arab nationalism, and some views of an anarcho-syndicalist nature.

Two or three years ago, opinions could be heard among our experts and politicians to the effect that the developing countries should be guided by scientific socialism, following our experience. Now the situation has changed. We have started to evaluate our achievements and experience of political and economic developments more modestly, granting other countries the right to their own path, with local religious, national, and political realities included.

According to the tenets of the "Third World theory"—that is, third after the capitalist and socialist doctrines—in March 1977 Libya was declared a Jamahiriya, that is, a state of the people's masses. In 1979, a campaign of "separating revolution from government" and forming a revolutionary leadership, which included M. al-Qadhdhafi and four of his closest comrades-in-arms from the revolution of 1 September 1969, was carried out. Legislative power in Libya was given to the primary peoples' assemblies uniting all the adult population of the country, and executive power to the peoples' committees elected by those assemblies. The leaders of the people's assemblies and committees are part of the General People's Congress under the leadership of the general secretary. In Libya there are no ministries. Their functions are fulfilled by specialized people's committees, while the role of the government is fulfilled by the Supreme People's Committee.

The official aim of the present regime in Libya is to build a "genuinely socialist society"; the Libyan experience of socioeconomic transformations is seen as the highest achievement in sociopolitical thought and the principle of the Jamahiriya, which in Arabic means direct sovereignty of the people, as the most successful political solution. Libyan propagandists speak about the incompatibility of the "third path" theory with both capitalism and scientific socialism. At the same time, the Libyan leadership reserves the sting of its criticism for imperialism and racism, objectively appealing to the slogans of noncapitalist development and people's power.

Naturally, as ambassador, I was obliged to know not just the theoretical aspects of the political doctrine of the leadership of the country where I was staying, but also its practical implementation. I was present at many sessions of the General People's Congress, where questions of internal and foreign policy were discussed. Bearded Libyans swathed in wide white cloaks put questions to the secretaries of the people's committees, criticized them, or called on them to speed up some project, and appealed to M. al-Qadhdhafi and his colleagues if they got negative answers. All these meetings in Tripoli and particularly in the localities took the form of crowded rallies, and I unwittingly caught myself thinking that all this had already happened and still happens in other countries which are going through the period of formation of their political structure. I do not hide the fact that such rallies, where nomads from the Sahara discussed, for example, problems of Libyan foreign policy, made me, as a professional, smile despite myself. But the heated debates at the people's congresses, despite their

rather simplified picture of the complex realities of our contradictory world, were impressive. [passage omitted]

Today Libya has become the subject of active international politics. You can approve of its foreign policy or condemn it, or question the value of its ideological postulates, but you cannot ignore Libya in the framework of the Arab world, in the sphere of the National Liberation Movement, or in the framework of global policy. It is no laughing matter that the United States, a leading power in the modern world, sent its bombers over Tripoli and Benghazi, that is, it risked attacking, without declaring war, a thinly populated country—militarily weak in comparison with the United States and tens of thousands of kilometers [as published] away from its national borders—using an CIA-fabricated excuse about Libyan involvement in a terrorist act in a West Berlin discotheque.

The revolutionary rhetoric of Al-Qadhdhafi and other Libyan leaders, financially-backed calls for a struggle against American imperialism, and support of Palestinian organizations, antimilitary, "green," and radical movements in Europe and America, irritate Libya's opponents and even provoke a stormy reaction among the ideologists of "U.S. global responsibility." But if we are talking about that type of responsibility, then it should logically come down to looking for ways of solving conflict situations, and not taking on oneself the right of judge and jury and the right to punish and penalize other states, presenting this as great virtue and heroism.

The American attack took place during the period when I was working in Libya. This was not the first U.S. raid: At the end of March 1986 the Americans hit radar plants in the area of Sirte with missiles—by way of preparation for the April aggression, as has now become clear.

In the last 2 years the Libyan leadership has, in the literal sense of the term, restructured its foreign policy. Libya restored diplomatic relations with its neighbor Tunisia, and now communications between Tripoli and Tunis are active again as before. There has been a turnabout in Libya's relations with its southern neighbor Chad, where there was previously a civil war in which the Libyans, as is well known, supported one of the combatant groupings. After this war ended, Libya expressed its readiness to assist in restoring destroyed settlements, and in July this year in Bamako M. al-Qadhdhafi met with H. Habre, leader of the actual grouping whose enemies he had supported. But the most significant change took place in Libyan-Egyptian relations. M. al-Qadhdhafi met with Egyptian President H. Mubarak at the Arab summit in Casablanca in May this year, and from that time bilateral relations began normalizing.

Libya is not approaching the 20th anniversary of its revolution with obvious successes alone. Its home market is experiencing difficulties, and economic and social development plans are not being fulfilled. Undoubtedly there have also been miscalculations in the practice of political building. But these difficulties are unavoidable in the process of building a new life if only because this is taking place in conditions of outdated social structures.

The Soviet Union has been on the side of the Libyan people from the outset. There is a constant exchange of experience on political questions between the two countries' leaders. Aggressive attacks on Libya are unequivocally given a negative evaluation by the USSR. At the UN Security Council in January this year, the USSR decisively condemned the U.S. action in shooting down two Libyan aircraft. We appealed for all conflict questions to be resolved in the framework of peace talks and not by resort to force.

During M. al-Qadhdhafi's last visit to Moscow in October 1985 a number of documents on economic collaboration were signed, intended to give a new impetus to bilateral relations. There are complexities in our relations, too, and I, as a person with sincere respect for the Libyan people, would like for them to be successfully overcome and our relations expanded and strengthened.

Pacts on Thermal Projects Signed With India

BK1309162589 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The Soviet Union is to provide credit worth about 1,850 crore rupees to India for thermal power projects at Kayamkulam, Mangalore, and (Mython), and also the associated transmission lines for the Vindhyachal thermal project. Two agreements for the credit were signed in Moscow yesterday by the finance minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, and the Soviet minister for foreign economic relations, Mr Katushev. The agreements have been signed in pursuance of the Indo-Soviet protocol signed during the visit of President Gorbachev to Delhi in November last year.

Visiting Yemen Socialist Party Members Depart

PM1109133389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers from the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] headed by YSP Central Committee secretary S.O. Bukeyr [name as transliterated] visited the Soviet Union from 25 August through 2 September in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the YSP.

The South Yemen guests were received by A.S. Kapto, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Ideological Department.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Nishanov Meets Burkina Faso Leader Compaore

PM0809091189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] A conversation took place 6 September between R.N. Nishanov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and Captain B. Compaore, chairman of the Burkina Faso Popular Front, head of government, and head of state, who stopped over in Moscow en route to the PRC.

During a friendly meeting an exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and topical problems of the present time took place.

Taking part in the conversation were I.P. Aboimov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Y. Go, Burkina Faso minister of external relations.

On the same day B. Compaore departed from Moscow.

Bessmertnykh Receives Ethiopian Ambassador

PM1309144189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A.A. Bessmertnykh, [USSR first deputy foreign minister], received Asrat Woldc, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the USSR, 8 September.

During the conversation which took place they discussed questions associated with the implementation of the peace initiative of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia on settlement of the Eritrea problem, and with the situation currently prevailing in Northern Ethiopia.

PRAVDA Cited on Ethiopian Revolution Anniversary

EA1309145089 Moscow International Service in Somali 1600 GMT 12 Sep 89

[From the "World Events Today" program]

[Text] September 12th is a day of celebration in Ethiopia. It is the anniversary of the revolution. It was on this day, in 1974, that Emperor Haile Selassie I was overthrown. We present you with an article dealing with this matter which was printed in PRAVDA:

The Provisional Military Administrative Council which seized power 15 years ago, writes (Sergey Dimidov), PRAVDA special correspondent in Ethiopia, was faced with a number of difficult tasks. Ahead of it lay the eradication of the backwardness of the Middle Ages, underdevelopment, and saddening poverty, and the elimination of the age old feuds among the tribes and the nationalities in the country, numbering not less than 80.

The new government nationalized banks, insurance companies and big factories. It announced in March 1975 that land was the collective property of the people of the country. Two years ago it was annouced that a new political administration system was established in the Republic of Ethiopia. In the 15 years since the inception of the revolution, the economy of the country has been developing. The socialist countries have helped in its promotion, among them the Soviet Union. For example the Soviet Union and Czechoslavia built the Melka Wakena Dam on the Shebelle River. The West and in particular, Italy, has assisted Ethiopia economically.

The government continues to achieve social development, especially in health and education. Following 10 years of the literacy campaign, 20 million people are able to write and read. Undoubtedly, the people of Ethiopia have done many things during the revolution. However, the UN's statistics reveal that Ethiopia is still among the most backward countries in the world. This is not without cause, points out the central Soviet newspaper PRAVDA.

One of the reasons is, the faltering state of the country's economy. The Ethiopian Government, says the newspaper, is taking many steps to revitalize the country's economy, and it is not ignoring the private sector. Its aim is to offer foreign companies an environment conducive to investment in Ethiopia.

No doubt, the biggest disease afflicting Ethiopia today is the situation in the north of the country. The bloody war in Eritrea has been going on for 28 years. The groups fighting there want to secure the secession of this autonomous region from Ethiopia and to establish an independent government. This war is consuming the lion's share of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia budget, which already has no fat on the economic muscle. Thousands die and have become disabled in the war. The only way out of this war is the holding of political talks with all the concerned parties opposing the government.

The new steps and ideas for peace, proposed by the Shengo, the Ethiopian parliament, in its extraordinary session in June are aimed at achieving this. Recently, a preparatory meeting between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front opened in Atlanta, USA. Naturally, the talks will take a long time and will not be easy, but the fact that the talks have started is encouraging and is bound to meet with success eventually.

Commentary Notes Ethiopian Rebel 'Aggression'

EA0809182089 Moscow International Service in Amharic 1530 GMT 4 Sep 89

[From "Africa as We See It" program]

[Text] At a time when the Ethiopian Government is intensifying its efforts to resolve peacefully the conflict

in the northern part of the country, the situation in that area has been exacerbated. The Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF, has made a surprise attack on regular army bases.

Our commentator, Maksim Yevgenyev, says that the aggression took place when the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] delegates were about to leave for the Atlanta talks with the EPLF. The EPLF has been fighting for a long time for the secession of Eritrea, which is an ancestral part of ancient Ethiopia. It is in the spirit of the Ethiopian Shengo's peace initiative, adopted on 5 June, that the two parties to the conflict are sitting down to the negotiating table. Similar negotiations with the other opposition party, which is now active in Tigray, the TPLF, will also help to resolve the conflict in northern Ethiopia peacefully. The rebels had already accepted Addis Ababa's peace initiative and were willing to hold negotiations without preconditions. This was confirmed towards the end of August on the eve of the National Shengo's latest session.

This being the case, it will be no exaggeration to categorize the attack by the TPLF, on the eve of the Shengo meeting, as sabotage. What is the objective of the rebels? It may be to gain tactical superiority by influencing and pressurizing the Ethiopian Government to meet their demands. However, Maksim Yevgenyev says, it is doubtful whether the TPLF will achieve anything through these and similar attacks. On the contrary, the adventurist action of the TPLF will only escalate the tense situation. It will not achieve anything else.

What was Addis Ababa's response to this action? One should point out that although the news of the attack was received from the northern part of the country, the 2-day ordinary session of the Ethiopian National Shengo continued in a calm atmosphere. In accordance with the meeting's agenda, the budget for the next financial year was adopted, and rules and regulations on administrative matters, antiquities, establishment of popular courts, and others were passed.

The PDRE State Council issued a statement on the developments in Tigray Province during the meeting. The statement said that the Ethiopian people will not quietly accept the attack perpetrated by the TPLF, while they themselves have proposed a peace initiative. This hostile act will surely be countered. It also shows that the Ethiopian leaders' commitment to peace cannot be disrupted by the negative action of the Tigray rebels because the TPLF is not the most powerful party to the conflict.

According to news reports from Addis Ababa, besides holding talks with the EPLF in Atlanta, the government also intends to negotiate with other parties which wish to resolve the problem politically.

East Europe

Ligachev Continues Visit to East Germany

LD1309221289 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent V. Mostovoy]

[Excerpts] Comrade Ligachev's visit to the GDR is continuing. Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Ligachev laid flowers at the monument to the Liberating Soviet Serviceman in Berlin's Treptow Park. [Video shows Ligachev and others going up the steps to the monument]

Comrade Ligachev's inspection of the work of the agricultural production cooperatives forming part of the Naechst-Neuendorf farming association, whose possessions are located in the Potsdam district, an hour's drive from Berlin, lasted until late in the evening. [Video shows Ligachev being welcomed by applauding villagers; fields] The tour began with a warm and cordial welcome extended to the Soviet visitor in the village of Naechst-Neuendorf. [Video shows Ligachev being presented with flowers by children] [passage omitted]

The next stop was the dairy farm of the neighboring livestock cooperative. Once again, there was a mass of specific questions from the visitors and detailed answers from the hosts concerning labor mechanization in the countryside, planning, ways of boosting the efficiency of livestock production, and incentives for rural workers. Here, as the saying goes, it's better to see a thing once than to hear about it seven times. [Video shows fields, Ligachev scrutinizing potatoes, photographers in the field; the dairy farm]

Comrade Ligachev was invited to visit the home of the Seidel family. [Video shows Ligachev meeting a young couple and then visiting their house] [passage omitted]

GDR-Hungary Clash Over Refugees Viewed

LD1409140289 Moscow International Service in Czech 1700 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Commentary by Georgiy Grammatchikov, Moscow Radio commentator—read by announcer]

[Text] It is well known that Hungary recently allowed GDR citizens staying on Hungarian territory who did not wish to return to their homeland to emigrate to any country willing to accept them. We will not go into details about why they did not wish to return home: It is, after all, their personal affair. But as a consequence of this is a certain tension in relations between two allied states. Berlin has called the decision by Hungarian authorities "interference in the internal affairs of the GDR."

I would not like to play the role of some kind of referee—to judge and punish, to decide who is right and who is guilty. However, when two countries with which

we are linked by close friendship and cooperation find themselves in dispute, when arguements are starting between them, then, naturally we cannot stay indifferent.

Obviously, this decision has not been easy for Hungary. It has is caught between a rock and a hard place, so to speak. For a whole month Berlin and Bonn were not able to reach agreement on the fate of the GDR citizens; and Budapest was therefore forced to make a decision. The decision which it has made is of a temporary character; it will be valid until another way out of the present situation is found, Gyula Horn, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, has said. Concerning the GDR's stand, the measures which it is taking should, no doubt, contribute to the relaxation of tension. I mean the statement that GDR citizens who return home will not be persecuted, the return to their jobs is guaranteed, and they can apply officially to emigrate. The attempt to realistically approach the problem, to return it to the sphere of legality and legal order, is quite clear. If we assess the events from a wider international point of view, then one thing is clear—objectively speaking, no one can have any interest in creating a focal point of tension in Central Europe, in disturbing European stability, which has been reached with such difficulties. This is not what either the GDR or Hungary, or the West European states need. At the same time, we unfortunately have to say that in the FRG there are certain circles which in one way or another are trying to inflame the conflict situation. They incite GDR citizens to illegal activities. They play with the absurd idea of swallowing up of the GDR; they call for the liquidation of the postwar regime, and so on. It is not important that the authors of such appeals are not officials. Far from dignified activity, in my opinion, this is becoming the main destabilizing factor in the present situation.

And the TASS statement assesses it as such, too. The propaganda excercise around the GDR which are attempts to interfere in its internal affairs, the statement says, are incompatible with the organization of fruitful pan-European cooperation, with a gradual development of the Helsinki process, and with the strengthening of trust between the West and East.

In the Soviet Union, the Moscow radio commentator continues, the GDR enjoys a well-deserved reputation. Its active policy focused on agreement of views contributes to a considerable extent to ensuring peace, security, and good neighborly relations in Europe. Attempts to threaten the republic's sovereignty are basically threats to detente.

Concerning the problem of emigration by GDR citizens, then, there are no doubts—the republic will itself deal with this by itself, though it not easy but after all solvable.

Hungarian Dilemma With GDR Refugees Viewed

18070756 Moscow TRUD in Russian
7 Sep 89 p 5

[Article by TRUD correspondent A. Komrakov in Budapest: "They Do Not Want To Be a Jumping-Off Point"]

[Text] It is known that the problem of GDR citizens who want to become residents of the FRG is now affecting many socialist countries on whose territory "nonreturnees" have found temporary asylum in West German legations. This problem may have turned out to be the most serious in Hungary. By some estimates, there are up to 20,000 GDR citizens on its territory who are trying to get to Austria through illegal means, and then to the FRG.

They come to Hungary as tourists, most often as whole families, and then they declare that they do not desire to return home. It cannot be said that they are welcomed here, but they also cannot be left without help. Several special camps have already been set up on Hungarian territory, and these are being looked after by various social organizations.

Our newspaper has already written that on a decision of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic the technical barriers on the border with the Western neighbor are being removed. Those who are seeking to get to the West are trying to take advantage of this. The largest crossing occurred at the end of August when, during a so-called "pan-European picnic" that was arranged on the border where thousands of those who wanted to could take part in the removal of barriers that still remained, about a thousand citizens of the GDR crossed over into the territory of Austria.

And what about the border guards? According to orders, they cannot shoot at people. Up until now, only one fatality has been registered (the result of an accidental firing). Preventive measures are being employed: Vehicles with GDR license numbers, for example, are not being permitted into the western areas of Hungary. But despite everything, dozens of deserters announce themselves daily at reception centers in Austria.

Hungary finds itself in a difficult situation. It has become an unwitting participant in events whose causes are outside its competence. It is continuously emphasized here that a resolution of the problem lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of the two German states.

Hungary wants to maintain good relations with both the GDR and the FRG, it was announced Tuesday by Ferenc Somogyi, state secretary of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. However, they have diametrically opposite aspirations, and therefore it is difficult to resolve the problem in a way that would not damage relations with one or the other country.

But in any case Hungary does not want to become a jumping-off point for citizens of socialist countries who want to get to the West.

Moscow TV Views Hungarian Security Initiative

LD1309191289 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Report by Yevgeniy Shirokov in Budapest; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hungary is actively participating in the construction of the common European home, the creation, on a continent still loaded with weapons, of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness. Its devotion to the idea of disarmament was confirmed by the decision of the State Assembly to reduce the Republic's Armed Forces, its readiness to cut the military budget, and by the recent elimination of the special barriers on the Austrian border.

Now there is yet another peace initiative, this time put forward on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP]. At a news conference devoted to this, Rezso Nyers, chairman of the HSWP, stressed that the essence of the measures proposed by the party—and they are addressed primarily to the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic—is that a 50 km-wide zone of security, trust- and security-building should be created along the border with Austria and Yugoslavia. There should be a partial withdrawal of offensive weapons from here and a 50 percent reduction in the number of tanks by the end of 1990. It is proposed that there be a fundamental reduction in military exercises here and that regular exchanges of information should be arranged on the size and state of the forces remaining in the frontier zone. The party proposes that the government reduce defense allocations this year to a considerably greater extent than was determined earlier, by 5.5 billion forints.

Supporting the aspirations of the socialist countries for disarmament, the HSWP proposes to the CPSU that the USSR should, by the end of next year, unilaterally withdraw two tank battalions with offensive weaponry from the zone of security, trust, and security building. I would remind you that a month ago, following the withdrawal from Hungary of a whole range of Soviet military units, an independent tank brigade of the Hungarian People's Army was disbanded. Then followed the report of the forthcoming reduction of the Air Force, which will take place before the end of the year. These are very specific acts and everyone can see them. Thus, the HSWP's new initiative has good grounds for being implemented.

SFRY's Kadijevic Holds Talks, Wraps Up Visit

Yazov Accompanies Kadijevic on Tour

LD1209122289 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS—By TASS diplomatic correspondent:

Yugoslav Defence Minister Colonel General Velko Kadijevic, who is continuing his official tour of the Soviet Union, visited an air force garrison in the town of Kubinka near Moscow today.

He was shown modern Soviet military aviation hardware and watched Soviet fighter planes perform exhibition flights.

He also visited the Kantemirovskaya tank guards division bearing the name of late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov and the Tamanskaya rifle guards division named after Mikhail Kalinin.

Kadijevic watched a rifle company perform tactical maneuvers involving live ammunition, and then praised the servicemen's skills.

Kadijevic was accompanied by Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov.

Kadijevic, Yazov Discuss Cooperation

LD1309154689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Today Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, finished the official part of the visit to the Soviet Union Armed Forces. Col Gen Kadijevic was a guest of Army General Dmitriy Yazov, USSR defense minister, at whose invitation Kadijevic returned his friendly and official visit to the USSR.

Veljko Kadijevic, Dmitriy Yazov and members of the two countries' armed forces delegations, discussed the situation in and possibilities for further advancement of inter-army, and in particular, military and economic cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly socialist countries.

In the course of cordial and friendly talks, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the development of military cooperation and it was assessed that it is realized in accordance with overall relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. It was also noted that there were real possibilities for further advancement of the cooperation.

The talks covered current international military and political trends, as well as issues which, with objective differences, are being addressed at the domestic plane in both countries.

The federal secretary for national defense visited units of the USSR the Army, Air Force, and Navy.

Kadijevic Visits Moscow, Leningrad

LD1309232289 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] On September 13 Colonel General Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense of Yugoslavia, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, visited the

military academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, where he inspected laboratories and classes and familiarized himself with the organization of the educational process. Then he toured the Moscow Kremlin. Army General Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, accompanied the guest. On the same day Colonel General Kadijevic left Moscow on a tour of the country. He has arrived in Leningrad.

Krunic Expulsion From Yugoslav Party Noted

PM1209160189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Sep 89 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Expelled from the Party"]

[Text] By decision of the Novi Sad city party authorities B. Krunic, former president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Presidium, has been expelled from the ranks of the LCY.

A statement of the party committee working group which investigated the question of B. Krunic's responsibility emphasizes that he is guilty of formulating and implementing for many years a bureaucratic-separatist policy aimed at separating the Vojvodina autonomous province from Serbia. The former regional leadership sought to invest Vojvodina with all the attributes of statehood.

B. Krunic is also held responsible for the negative and biased attitude that was adopted toward the solidarity rallies with the Serbs and Montenegrans living in Kosovo which took place during last year in Novi Sad. His speech in the village of Prhovo inflicted considerable moral damage on the Serbs and Montenegrans who had arrived in Novi Sad from Kosovo, the working group statement says.

LCY Urged To Introduce 'Democratic Principles'

PM1209154389 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Sep 89 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An LCY Central Committee Plenum which opened yesterday is examining the ideological and political principles behind the impending changes to the LCY Statutes. I. Brigic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered the report.

This question is extremely important for the 2 million Yugoslav Communists, he said, since there have not as yet been changes within the party enabling the SFRY to escape from the socioeconomic and political crisis. Today the LCY's vanguard role must consist in reflecting the interests of working people in their struggle to raise their living standard and further develop Yugoslav society. Rejection of the LCY's programmatic provisions would signify a departure from the party's class positions.

Unity of party ranks is a pledge of the implementation of the LCY's leading ideological and political role in society, the speaker stressed. It is time to introduce democratic principles of discussion and decisionmaking into the LCY Statutes, and this must be the main criterion in the upcoming 14th (extraordinary) party congress in December. The main essence of the impending changes to the LCY statutes is the elimination of the party's monopoly position in society.

Paper Lauds Mazowiecki's Political Acumen

PM1309155789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 89 Morning Edition p1

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov dispatch under the rubric "Abroad": "New Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Warsaw—The Sejm has approved the new Polish government. This is a fact which is destined to go down in history. Time is doing its work. What yesterday seemed unacceptable and was regarded among certain circles as an encroachment on values passed off as socialist is now accepted by the Polish public as something natural, serving the cause of democratization and national accord and answering common sense.

Professor Marian Orzechowski, chairman of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) deputy group, gave the following assessment of the events in the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY: "The main new feature in the political situation is that what had been the parliamentary opposition has now taken the lion's share of responsibility for the everday running of state affairs.... By inviting the PZPR to participate in the government, it has opened the way to forming a large coalition. The party will not become the opposition. We will govern together."

Tadeusz Mazowiecki must be given his due for political acumen: He has taken his time in putting together a government, not giving into pressure from the various sides and exercising his right to form a cabinet which very clearly reflects both the correlation of forces in society and parliament and something for which the premier is highly valued: The high level of competency and free thinking of the people he has invited into his "squad." This sense of "political composition" dictated his decision not to go too far to meet the inflamed appetites of yesterday's PZPR allies—the United Peasants Party and the Democratic Party—which had demanded an excessively large number of ministerial portfolios as their price for switching to the "Solidarity" camp. Incidentally, these parties are now not averse on occasion to kicking their recent powerful partner: According to them, it did not give them space and reduced them to the position of "satellites." But here one reasonably asks the question: Who was stopping them from being bolder and more independent before, from

refusing to be guided by the expediency of the moment, and showing originality and determination?

It is not surprising that literally on the eve of the Sejm sitting, something happened at the plenum of the United Peasants Party Main Committee which should have been expected, given the present situation. The chairman of the party's Main Committee, R. Malinowski, resigned because of attacks by various forces, as he put it, and also so as not to complicate the situation among members of his party.

The portfolios in Mazowiecki's cabinet were distributed as follows after discussion in the Sejm commissions: The Citizens Parliamentary Floor Group ("Solidarity") has 11 seats; the PZPR—4 seats; the United Peasants Party—4 seats; the Democratic Party—3 seats; and the "Solidarity" association of peasants and private farmers—1 seat.

Addressing the Sejm on 12 September, Mazowiecki, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, set out his government's program. He devoted particular attention to the socioeconomic section of this program, recreating the picture of economic catastrophe with which Poland is afflicted as a result of mistakes in the leadership of the country and proposing measures essential for solving the crisis. These measures are designed to slow down the dangerous rise in inflation, reduce the budget deficit and the influx of "hot" money into the national economy, resolve problems connected with ownership, demonopolize the structures serving the food sector, and radically reform the taxation system, which could temporarily lead to bankruptcy for some enterprises, a drop in production output, and, consequently, a decline in the standard of living. This is a harsh necessity which must be seen through to its conclusion.

The speech by the premier, which was distinguished by its careful consideration and clear perception of the aims of these radical changes in the life of the country, was unexpectedly cut short. The extremely tense days full of emotion, when he had been putting his government together and drawing up its program of action, had taken their toll. After 45 minutes on the rostrum, Mazowiecki was taken ill. There was a break in the work of the Sejm. The whole country, which had been following the sitting on television and radio, anxiously awaited news of what was happening at the Sejm: Would the premier be able to continue his speech?

The interruption lasted for about an hour. The appearance of Mazowiecki on the rostrum was greeted with a sigh of relief and applause. In the rest of his speech, he devoted a considerable amount of time to agricultural problems, and also to cooperation with the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries, and Western powers, and to Poland's international policy, which must be open to the world and help to build a common European home. But it goes without saying that the main point was concern for his own home, Poland. This will be the prime task of the new government.

Polish communists, or at least those of them who, having self-critically analyzed the past, are abandoning its dogmas and the abortive schemes of the Stalinist model, are ready to place general national aims above narrow party aims. They are aware that if Mazowiecki's government makes a breakthrough in overcoming the crisis and handles the situation successfully (this is also the aim of the PZPR in joining the government), reforming the party will be an extremely difficult problem. Which direction should its restructuring take? What should be upheld? And against whom? And why "against"? After all, the party has not become the opposition....

There are thousands of questions and proposals, even the possibility of renaming the party. People are increasingly saying that the creation of a new party of Polish left-wing forces could solve the problem. Quite recently a group of deputies from the PZPR came up with the proposal to remove the entry on the "leading role of the PZPR" in the state and society from the Constitution, without waiting for others to suggest the same. This attitude to themselves in the new conditions says a great deal—in particular, it attests to a sense of realism and a rejection of one of the widespread myths. In all probability, all this will be the subject of heated discussions at the forthcoming 11th PZPR Congress.

At the moment, however, the main topic is that of how to pull together to lead the country out of what is possibly its most serious crisis.

Polish Cabinet Formation Process Examined

PM1309145189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 89 Second Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Starukhin dispatch: "Ministers At the Start: Hard Tasks for New Polish Government"]

[Text] Warsaw—Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the "Solidarity" representative who was ratified as Polish prime minister 24 August, initially thought that it would take him a week to allocate all portfolios, entrusting them to "competent and loyal" people.

"This will be a coalition government for the sake of the fundamental reform of the state," he stated in a speech at the Sejm. "Today only a government open to cooperation among all forces represented in parliament and formed on new political principles can shoulder this task." Most probably, it was this nontraditional approach to the selection of ministers-designate that wrecked the premier's initial plans. He was only able to submit his cabinet list to Marshal of the Sejm Mikolaj Kozakiewicz 7 September.

Subsequently the Sejm commissions have been constantly in session discussing the candidates so that each minister could be personally ratified at the 12 September seventh session of the supreme organ of power. However, even after the list was submitted to the marshal of the Sejm there were fundamental clarifications about certain candidates...

Just what delayed the course of events? The fact is that under the highly unusual conditions of the forming of the cabinet each party and political and social force tried to present itself as being as "substantial" as possible. Both in terms of the number of ministerial posts and their prestige. Whereas, for instance, neither side was particularly anxious to run the economic sectors—the responsibility is enormous and the situation in the country is extremely difficult—there were many candidates for the post of foreign minister. The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] fought to the end for its candidate T. Olechowski, who, incidentally, is still head of this department. The United Peasant Party [ZSL] and "Solidarity" staked resolute claims to this position....

The final list of candidates included 63-year-old law professor Krzysztof Skubiszewski, a corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and former lecturer at Oxford. He is a "Solidarity" member but for some reason is considered "neutral" and therefore acceptable to all. The independent trade union's other representatives—Jacek Kuron, Aleksander Paszynski, Henryk Samsonowicz, Ryszard Balcerowicz, Tadeusz Syryjczyk, and Izabella Cywinska—are to take the posts of ministers of labor, social welfare, construction, and public education, and the posts of vice premier and ministers of finance, industry, and culture and art. Almost half of the listed candidates are "Solidarity" members. The PZPR, judging by everything, was also unable to win the leadership of national radio and television.

According to T. Mazowiecki's list, the PZPR received four posts—and quite substantial positions, incidentally—Czeslaw Kiszczak is the mooted Polish minister of internal affairs and, at the same time, vice premier. The current minister F. Siwicki has been nominated as minister of national defense; A. Wielontek has been nominated as transport minister, and M. Swiecicki has been nominated as minister of foreign economic cooperation.

The ZSL still has four ministries: agriculture (combining the post of vice premier), health, environmental protection, and justice. The numerically smallest Democratic Party has won three portfolios—vice premier and leader of the Office of the Advancement and Application of Science and Technology, minister of internal trade, and minister without portfolio, who will tackle the organization of the Ministry of Communications.

E. Osiatynski, a candidate from the Citizens' Parliamentary Club, is nominated as chief minister of the Central Planning Office. A. Balazs is nominated from "Rural Solidarity" as minister without portfolio dealing with the development of the social sphere, health care, culture, and enlightenment in the countryside.

The mooted cabinet is quite young: For instance, T. Syryjczyk is 41 and A. Hall just 36.

Are all the forces represented in the Polish parliament satisfied with the distribution of duties in the government? Of course not, since it has taken so long for the new cabinet to take shape. Incidentally, its protracted formation was by no means always linked purely with the ambitions and claims of parties, unions, and organizations. The government was gradually formed, most often "behind closed doors," while prices in the country were rising literally by the day. Whereas yesterday a liter of gas cost 350 zlotys (approximately R1), today it costs 500 zlotys. Since fuel is more expensive, peasants state, the price of their output should be increased. What should be done? Strikes continue in some areas, even though "Solidarity" now calls them provocative. And Lech Walesa has asked labor collectives to declare a "half-year moratorium" on protests so as to allow the T. Mazowiecki government to take the necessary measures to improvement the chronically ailing economy. So the arguments about portfolios were linked with the elaboration of some kind of measures able to halt the unchecked zloty inflation and price rises, and to at least provide material support for the needy.

Unfortunately, the disease in the economic sphere has spread very far. And nobody can as yet suggest methods for an effective cure except in general terms. Many people believe that the market principles of economic management should be boldly spread even further as the only way of getting out of the political crisis. Others, including the National Trade Union Confederation, consider people's deteriorating living conditions to be a result of blatant mistakes by the country's economic and political leadership. The new government will have to look into all this, too.

Polish President W. Jaruzelski, receiving T. Mazowiecki Friday with the information about his proposed cabinet, expressed the hope that the new government would be able to implement a program of socioeconomic reforms meeting the needs of the Polish state and people. It should be noted, however, that approximately one-third of ministers on the current list are seen by many people here as "temporary." In the near future it is planned to examine "rescue" programs of economic transformations, and it is forecast that the authors of the programs will have to head the relevant sectors with a view to increasing their personal responsibility for the programs' implementation.

Thus, the new Polish Government has an exceedingly difficult but very necessary job ahead of it. May the new government resolve this acute economic task—there is no more noble undertaking in Poland.

West Europe

Academy Member Interviewed on Austrian EC Entry

AU0109195589 Vienna WOCHENPRESSE in German 1 Sep 89 pp 42-43

[Interview with Vladimir Shenayev, director of the European Department of the Academy of Sciences, by Lucian O. Meysels: "Completely Different in 10 Years"—date, place not given]

[Text] WOCHENPRESSE: The USSR recently conveyed an aide-memoire to the Austrian Government in which

it brought forward reservations concerning Austria's EC policy. Was this a kind of warning shot?

Shenayev: No, such an interpretation would go too far

WOCHENPRESSE: So what was the purpose of this Soviet action?

Shenayev: It was an expression of our concern. Many people in Austria say that the determination of neutrality is only an issue that concerns the Austrians. I do not think that this is quite true. When the State Treaty was signed in 1955 it was clear that this agreement was concluded only on the basis of Austrian neutrality. Thus, it was and remains a question of trust that we place in Austria. This trust remained unshaken for more than 30 years. This is why we have now sent this aide-memoire to Austria.

WOCHENPRESSE: Chancellor Franz Vranitzky assured Ambassador Gennadiy Shikin that Austria's neutrality remains untouched. Does this answer satisfy you?

Shenayev: Yes, it does, even though this is only my personal opinion. The Austrian Government and Austrian Parliament have made their decisions, which we cannot change.

WOCHENPRESSE: Will the USSR continue to follow the course of the talks between Vienna and Brussels?

Shenayev: Of course we will. The talks will last for years. Maybe the situation in Europe will be completely different once Austrian membership can become effective in 10 years from now.

WOCHENPRESSE: Did the EC receive a copy of the USSR's aide-memoire to Austria?

Shenayev: I do not know. However, now the EC knows that Austrian neutrality, even though it was adopted by Vienna alone at that time, is closely connected with the State Treaty—I am referring to the Moscow Memorandum. It is doubtful that the EC will be willing to accept Austrian membership under the conditions put forward (by Vienna). Moreover, I believe that, with establishing the single market, the EC will be too busy during the next few years to think about accepting new members.

WOCHENPRESSE: Nevertheless, in the meantime, Austria has to position itself with the EC so that it will not be discriminated against in its most important markets by the single market. This is why even the USSR is negotiating with Brussels....

Shenayev: The USSR has of course established contacts with the EC. We have already an ambassador there who is preparing these talks. We will certainly conclude an agreement. However, this is different than joining the EC.

WOCHENPRESSE: What would the USSR think if Austria were to become an associated member of the EC?

Shenayev: I think that the status of associated membership could be possible. However, there are even several other possibilities. The only important thing is to maintain neutrality.

WOCHENPRESSE: The USSR, or at least USSR media, invariably link Austrian EC membership to the danger of annexation. Yet, currently German capital is flowing into Austria virtually without any restrictions. All this would no longer be possible in this form if Austria were to join the EC....

Shenayev: These are only private transactions at a lower level. Talking about integration between organizations is something else, because it takes place at a higher level.

WOCHENPRESSE: Does this mean that Moscow is only interested in Austrian neutrality?

Shenayev: There is yet another problem, even though this does not directly affect us. Austria is a member of EFTA, and with the Luxembourg Declaration some years ago, EFTA proved that it is aspiring to make an agreement with the EC. Austria, like the other neutral countries, plays a key role in EFTA. Thus, it would be regrettable if Austria's departure from EFTA would weaken this organization. Together, and within EFTA, the neutral countries can do much more for the future of Europe, as long as they act jointly and not individually. Let me make yet another remark concerning Austria's desire to become a member of the EC: What does such a step mean for Mikhail Gorbachev's "common European home?" I think it would be best for the future of Europe if the common home were to include all three integrative organizations: EC, EFTA, and CEMA. To eliminate EFTA and CEMA for the benefit of EC—or even weakening EFTA—would disturb the construction of the common home.

WOCHENPRESSE: What should this "home" look like?

Shenayev: It should be like a common European space. Then we would no longer need any European organizations. However, until then it would be better to maintain the three existing organizations. This is where my concern comes in. If Austria joins the EC—which it probably will—it will not be conducive to the common home.

WOCHENPRESSE: Does this mean that you advocate a multilateral solution?

Shenayev: Of course I do. Multilateral agreements have always been better than individual arrangements.

WOCHENPRESSE: Thus, you are thinking of closer ties between the EC and CEMA?

Shenayev: Naturally, but also of individual contacts between individual CEMA states and the EC.

WOCHENPRESSE: You seem to have greater sympathy for EFTA than for the EC. Would the USSR reject plans by an individual CEMA country like Hungary, for example, to make special arrangements with EFTA?

Shenayev: With EFTA? Of course not. I think that even CEMA needs a formal agreement with EFTA.

WOCHENPRESSE: Thus, agreements could be concluded on a multilateral and bilateral level?

Shenayev: Yes, I think so. One can try it both ways.

Academician Abalkin Discusses Economic Reform

LD1309201989 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Improving the country's finances is crucial to elaborating a broad government programme to develop Soviet economy, Chairman of the State Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers for Economic Reform Leonid Abalkin said at a Kremlin meeting today with a Swedish delegation taking part in the second round of the Soviet-Swedish "roundtable".

Stressing that a revision of the price formation system is a major factor for the successful progress of economic reform in the USSR, Academician Abalkin said that the passage over to the market mechanism of price regulation presupposes a number of successive steps.

Abalkin described the passage over to the new profit taxation system as a major element of reform, stressing that this would eliminate the current practice of ministries and departments setting their own norms for profit distribution in individual enterprises and organisations.

It is assumed that the 1991 to 1995 period will see the creation of the new price formation system, passage over to unobstructed wholesale trade in capital goods and evolvement of a pluralistic model of a plan-regulated market economy, including different forms of ownership and experienced specialists trained to work in the new economic conditions.

The draft law already submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet for discussion is expected to recognize the plurality of forms of ownership ruling out exploitation of others' labour, to legislatively enshrine the difference between the property of the Soviet Union as a federation, republican property and community or municipal property of local authorities. These changes will make it possible to lay the economic foundation for the development of reform, delegation of responsibility will take place as well as of rights by the government to local authorities, Academician Abalkin said.

Petrovskiy Pays Working Visit to Ireland 12 Sep

LD1309231389 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Dublin September 14 TASS—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy was on a working visit in the Irish capital on September 12 and 13.

He was received by Irish Foreign Minister Gerard Collins.

During the meeting, both sides emphasised the importance of the Soviet-Irish summit at Shannon, which they described as a landmark in the development of relations between the two countries.

The sides discussed concrete issues related to Soviet-Irish interaction in European and world affairs and matters of bilateral cooperation.

Petrovskiy held political consultations at Ireland's Foreign Ministry, during which he exchanged views with Irish officials on disarmament issues, ways to settle conflict and crisis situations in the world and to enhance efficiency of the United Nations and the entire system of international organisations, and the development of the all-European process.

The consultations revealed coincidence or closeness of the sides' views on a majority of issues discussed.

The meeting and consultations were attended by Soviet Ambassador to Ireland G. Uranov.

Latin America & Caribbean

Nicaraguan Delegation Ends Visit, Leaves Moscow

LD1409103389 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS—A delegation of the Nicaraguan National Assembly (Parliament) led by its President Carlos Nunez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, departed from Moscow today. It stayed in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament).

Nicaraguan Leader Condemns U.S. 'Hostile Policy'

LD1409102289 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Managua September 14 TASS—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega called on the United States to abandon the hostile policy against the republic, support the election process in Nicaragua and help demobilise the Contras. He said that the Bush administration does not show the intention of backing peaceful understandings reached by the presidents of the Central American states in Honduras and continues the aggressive policy against Nicaragua.

The president spoke on Wednesday at a mass rally in the town of San Jasinto, 40 kilometers away from Managua, on the occasion of the 133rd anniversary of the historic San Jasinto Battle, at which Nicaraguan patriots routed the army of U.S. filibusters who invaded Nicaragua. The rally was also timed to coincide with the 178 anniversary of liberation of the Central American countries from the Spanish crown.

Ortega said that he had recently a meeting with a delegation of U.S. congressmen who said of possible continuation of aid to the Contras if the results of the general elections in Nicaragua on February 25, 1990 are not to the liking of the United States. The president said that this was another manifestation of the imperialist policy pursued by Washington against Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan leader said that the U.S. Administration intends to send observers from the U.S. Congress to Nicaragua for the general elections. It would be an absurdity, he said, to receive observers form a country which is, in fact, Nicaragua's enemy. U.S. Government observers may come to control over the Nicaraguan elections only in case the United States changes its aggressive policy against the republic. Firstly, the U.S. Administration should send funds earlier appropriated by Congress for the so-called humanitarian aid to Contras for their demobilisation and disarming. These funds should be handed over to the U.N. Commission on control over disarmament of counter-revolutionary detachments. Secondly, the United States should stop preventing the republic from getting foreign financial assistance to prepare and hold the general elections whose cost is assessed at 25 million dollars. The United States should abandon pressure on various countries and organisations which are ready to finance the electoral process in Nicaragua.

Ortega pointed out that the United States tried to quash the Sandinista revolution with mercenary gangs. It now intends to finance right-wing opposition parties in the hope that they can win the victory over the Sandinista front at the general elections. The president said that the February elections would be a battle between revolution and imperialism. Ortega said at the same time that Nicaragua has never enjoyed such freedom of political activities as now. As many as 21 registered political parties are freely operating in Nicaragua thanks to the revolution which proclaimed political pluralism.

Commentary on U.S. Discrimination Against Panama

PY1409032689 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Commentary by Leonid Levchenko]

[Text] The measures announced against Panama include the reduction of the Panamanian sugar imports alloted for this year, as well as a ban forbidding U.S. companies to have any dealings with Panamanian citizens who are on Washington blacklist. This list includes, among others, Acting President Francisco Rodriguez.

The Finance Ministry of the United States has sent instructions to U.S. companies operating in Panama to refrain from any contact with the government of Panama. The reduction of sugar imports by the United States will represent a loss of $15 million for Panama. It should be added that since 1987, the United States has not paid a single cent to Panama for use of the canal. Last year, Washington forbade U.S. firms that operate in Panamanian territory from paying taxes to that country's authorities. Washington also froze funds Panama had deposited in the United States.

Those measures taken against Panama spearheaded an op n U.S. offensive of interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country. The United States has resorted to economic sanctions for the purpose of destabilizing Panama and creating chaos and popular discontent. To complete its economic sanctions, the United States plans to close its ports to Panamanian-flag ships, thus hurting the interests of shipowners of many countries. Those shipowners use the Panamanian flag because they pay in Panama lower taxes than they would in their own countries.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that as it began to apply the new sanctions, the United States, after a brief recess, resumed its war maneuvers in Panamanian territory. Just as before, the United States did so without asking authorization from the Panamanian Government, thereby reneging on agreements it signed concerning the Panama canal.

Dominican Communist Views Situation in Haiti

PY1309180789 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] A few days ago (Juan Pensia), member of the Dominican Communist Party executive board, visited our country. Our correspondent spoke with him:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Comrade (Juan Pensia), we have not heard from Haiti for some time. Haiti is a small country, but it nevertheless has a role to play in the Caribbean process. I was told you recently visited Haiti and that you know what's going on there. What can you tell us about the situation?

[(Pensia)] All of us Dominicans who have always supported the Haitian people's struggles and the struggles of the Haitian Unified Communist Party find the Haitian situation is very difficult and complex. In fact, there are two power bases in Haiti: one is based outside the government, in the streets; the other is inside the national palace.

Furthermore, neither of these two power bases respects the other. Avril, the current president of Haiti, controls the national palace but does not control the streets. The streets are controlled by the popular masses.

[Correspondent] But who controls the masses in the streets? Which political forces control them?

[(Pensia)] Various political forces control the streets. The church's popular sector plays an important role. Another important role is played by (Renee Teodor), secretary general of the Haitian Unified Communist Party, whose opinions, without a doubt, are very important in Haiti. He is intelligent and flexible; he really understands the Haitian situation. His party has won important political space in Haitian society. They have a radio program to politically guide the population. Nevertheless, his party is still small.

In addition, there are various leftist organizations, the church, various progressive priests, and several labor unions. They control the popular movement.

The right wing forms another sector. These people just fish in troubled waters. Sometimes they support the government; other times, the popular movements; yet another times, the U.S. Embassy. They continuously change positions seeking benefits for themselves, not for the people.

In sum, the economic crisis is backbreaking. Over 200,000 Haitians live in the streets, have no shelter, and eat once a day. They are heavily burdened by the cost of living; inflation is very high.

When you to to Port-au-Prince you notice two different countries. When you enter the city after visiting the (Petiumbir) neighborhood, where the millionaires live, you have the impression you are entering a jungle. There are two ways of life—one opulent and the other full of hunger and misery.

What will happen in Haiti? It is an important question. We hold that if the popular forces gain strength, create organizations, and make people conscious of their plight, they might be able to force the government to take measures, democratic measures, to help solve their situation.

Avril remains imprisoned by an important sector of Duvalierist people who are still present in politics, and by the right-wing sectors who are waiting to take over at the first opportunity. [end recording]

Political & Social

Stepanakert Citizens Protest Azeri Peace March Plan

LD1409105689 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 2200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Thousands of citizens of Stepanakert have held a meeting at Aghtanak Square. Serzh Sarkisyan, member of the city committee of the popular movement called the Armenian Artsakh Union, opened the meeting and spoke of the importance of maintaining the work rythm, of not giving way to provocations by the Azeri side, and of reinforcing the solidarity of the National Council of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region [NKAO] and the people.

(Tamara Shvetova), senior accountant of the trade [words indistinct] of the NKAO intrarayon base for supply and sales, said in her address at the meeting: People of Artsakh, we all know that the situation in the Oblast is explosive. We are (?fully) aware that the Azeri people, under these tense conditions, are preparing to embark upon a peace march to our oblast. What sort of peace are they talking about? In the so-called "international"—within quotation marks—city of Baku they are carrying out beastly murders of Armenians, destroying and (?burning) their homes; and, lo and behold, suddenly we have this peace march. As a Russian woman, as the mother ot two sons, I say: The Azeris are merely out to make a show of force. The act they are preparing is a march of a violence, not one of peace. Be vigilant, do not succomb to provocations.

The meeting was addressed by composer Eduard Patalyants, director of the Komitas Music School in Stepanakert; and Robert Kocharyan, chairman of the city council of the Armenian Artsakh Union and deputy in the Armenian Supreme Soviet. They severely condemned the move to hold a so-called peace march and emphasized that he who sets foot forcibly on our land will get an appropriate response.

Azerbaijan Legislature To Debate Sovereignty

AU1409104489 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow, Sept 14 (AFP)—The Communist leadership in Soviet Azerbaijan has agreed to put nationalist demands for "political and economic sovereignty" on the agenda of the republic's parliament due to meet Friday, according to an Azeri militant.

Iosif Samed Ogly, interviewed by phone from Moscow, said top Communist party officials and 15 Popular Front representatives had negotiated and signed a "protocol agreement" Wednesday "satisfying 80 percent" of the nationalist demands.

Mr. Ogly said the party, represented notably by First Secretary Abdulrakhman Vezirov, deputy leader Viktor Polyanichko and ideologist Rafik Aliyev, had promised "that our movement will shortly be legalised" and that a curfew imposed after last year's ethnic rioting would be lifted "Friday or Saturday".

The protocol is based on a four-point agreement announced on Sunday which ended a week-long general strike called by the Popular Front to reaffirm Azerbaijani sovereignty over the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region, also claimed by Armenia.

Tens of thousands of people assembled Wednesday in the capital Baku to demonstrate support for the nationalists during the six-hour meeting with the party leaders.

The meeting broke up peacefully after the Front representatives announced the signature of the protocol agreement, Mr. Ogly said.

The four-point agreement outlined Sunday night on Azerbaijan television will allow the Popular Front to take part in the parliamentary debates of Friday and Saturday and calls for discussion of new legislation on sovereignty, citizenship, economic autonomy and local elections.

The Popular Front, like its counterpart in Estonia, wants parliament to proclaim the right to veto laws approved by the Soviet central parliament—a right which could be invoked in the case of a Moscow-imposed settlement of the Karabakh dispute.

Nagorno-Karabakh, where the population is overwhelmingly Armenian and Christian, was ceded to Azerbaijan by Stalin. Over the past two years, the wrangle over the enclave's future has poisoned relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan and has been the pretext for sporadic ethnic clashes in both republics.

The region has been administered directly from Moscow since January until a settlement can be worked out.

Azerbaijan Strikers' Demands Examined

LD1309170789 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Today, life in the republic revolves, undoubtedly, around two events in the past and the future, and both events are closely linked. The media has already reported the halting of the strike in Azerbaijan and return of working rythm in works and factories, construction and transport organizations. Reports on what caused the strike, however were often confusing and did not shed light on what was going on.

Therefore, one would like to stress that the strikers' demands were political, not economic. The main demand was to bring order to Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO], which is an integral part of Azerbaijan but which, in fact, had severed economic and all other ties with it. Other demands included ensuring security for the Azerbaijani population of NKAO, disbanding the committee of special administration in NKAO because it had failed to cope with its tasks, and, on the whole, restoring the republic's sovereignty in

the area where there had been no peace for more than 18 months. Such were the strikers' demands.

As a result of dialogue between the republican leadership and the People's Front of Azerbaijan, people have returned to their workplaces, cargo trains have started moving, and the handling of petrol and petrochemicals has resumed. Of course, the consequences of the work stoppage will be felt for a long time to come.

The other event we mentioned at the beginning is the convocation of an extraordinary session of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet, to which vital issues directly related to the republic's life will be submitted. In particular, the situation in NKAO, draft bills on the sovereignty of Azerbaijan SSR, the citizenship of the Azerbaijan SSR, and the republic's transfer to the principles of economic independence and self- administration will be examined. Also, progress in preparing draft laws on amendments and addenda to the republic's Constitution, and elections of republican and local soviet people's deputies will be examined. The session will open on Friday.

Vezirov Discusses Azerbaijan Tension

LD1409100489 Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 31 Aug 89 p1

["Dangerous Development of Events Must be Stopped: Speech by A.Kh. Vezirov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Committee, on the republican television on 29 August 1989"—KOMMUNIST headline]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Our appeal to you, to the people of Azerbaijan, to all citizens of our republic arises from the tense conditions which have come about. As you know, the situation has been seriously exacerbated recently in the region. In the interethnic domain, clashes connected with the events in Nagorno Karabakh are assuming a dangerous form. Criminal elements have spread their activities far and wide, the peace of the population is totally disrupted. People live in fear in their native land and feel that they are defenseless. Women and children are being exposed to danger. The appeals to the Central Committee and to the republican government and the letters that have been received demand that those who incite interethnic discord and create hostility and distrust among peoples must be brought to account. It is no secret that certain forces are behind the instigators. Their aim is to push people toward the abyss.

All of us—leaders of the republic and judicial bodies—must be concerned about one question—maintaining protection for the people, peace at home, and security! Our answer to those who demand changing the boundaries is resolute. Without any hesitation we will take the most decisive measures against those who bring about interethnic clashes.

Any attempt directed against the integrity of the territory of our republic is a betrayal and our people cannot allow this at all. We reject all kinds of attempts by those who want to solve problems connected with interethnic relations by using pressure illegally and by actions against the constitution.

At present, at a time when we are forcing aggravated interethnic problems, the unity of all social and national groups in our republic is especially necessary. This is also necessary because very responsible duties face the people of Azerbaijan. We have inherited many scourges. We must be relieved of these and we must not allow new, grave problems to arise.

Deepening restructuring and widening democracy are the requirements of the hour and it is the people's wish. Therefore, we are ready to establish dialogue with all public organizations and movements, and to cooperate with all supporters of restructuring and all of those who approach the fulfillment of the practical tasks of our development sincerely. People's rich experience and understanding must especially show itself in lawful creativity. The draft law on sovereignty of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republics [SSR] will be submitted for discussion in the forthcoming session of the Supreme Soviet of the republic. This document must decisively confirm the national and state sovereignty of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The people of Azerbaijan are the main masters of their own soil and all its wealth. Only the people themselves can solve all questions related to the destiny of Azerbaijan including questions connected with its territory.

While talking about the sovereignty of the Azerbaijan SSR and about the dignity and honor of the people, no one must have any doubts: We are unanimous and what we say is the same as what we do. The Communist Party of Azerbaijan resolutely expresses this to the people.

In our Supreme Soviet session, the draft law on citizenship of the Azerbaijan SSR will also be discussed. We attach special importance to this document. The first and foremost duty of a citizen is to show concern for the prosperity and progress of his native republic. Irrespective of their nationality, social situation and religion all residents of Azerbaijan have equal rights. Every citizen bears responsiblity not only for the present, but also for the future of the republic.

The Central Committee also finds it necessary to adopt the law on the republic's economic independence.

We believe that in order to maintain the socioeconomic development of the republic and to raise the living standard of people we must take advantage of all possibilities of restructuring.

We want to see our native Azerbaijan in the union with other members of the Soviet federation as an economically, truly powerful and sovereign republic. As was mentioned in the CPSU Central Commitee statement,

important principled measures have been taken recently to strengthen the sovereignty of republics, enriching them with a new and real content. Yes, we want to see our native Azerbaijan as a truly sovereign republic. We understand very well that the distortion in the Leninist nationality policy and administrative authority have greatly harmed the whole people of Azerbaijan and discontent has increased among the population. Is it possible to remain indifferent to the fate of tens of thousands of immigrants and to the sufferings of innocent people? The republic's Council of Immigrants, various associations and movements, and the republic's state committee for solving the problems connected with immigrants must do everything they can to lighten the burden of these innocent people. All your republic's party, soviet, and economic bodies must approach them with concern. All this work can be completed only in peaceful conditions. However, we have recently been hearing appeals for not going to work and organizing strikes. These distance us from real life questions and weaken the efforts we are making toward sovereignty.

Let us examine who benefits by this. Of course, it is in the interest of those who are attempting to destabilize the situation inside the republic and along the borders and who want to turn our attention away from solving the main questions. For this purpose only, seeds of interethnic discord are being sown and tricks like intimidation and giving wrong information are being used. Criminal elements are committing arson and looting, and instigating clashes. People are being murdered. One can say that we are approaching a dangerous limit.

Today, we can only stop the misfortune by working hand in hand. Everybody must take responsibility and work together to normalize the situation which has developed.

I appeal to the working class and peasants who have suffered more from social and national difficulties, and call on them to resolutely fight discord being created between nationalities.

I appeal to our intellectuals and call on them to more profoundly understand the feeling of responsibility, and in these uneasy days to stand by their main moral obligations.

As always, we rely on the wisdom of elders in these grave days. Young people need your fatherly advice and understanding words now more than at any other time. Whatever we do, whatever we plan to do, we do for the sake of our young people and for the sake of their wishes.

I appeal to you once again: Let us understand the graveness of the situation which has developed. The destiny of our homeland and the happiness of all of its citizens depends on our unity and the joint actions of all strata of the population. We must do everything to strengthen the unity of the peoples living in our republic. This is our sacred obligation.

Azeri Rail Disruption Affects Armenia

PM1409100989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 89 Second Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent A. Sarkisyan: "Armenia: Perturbing September"]

[Text] Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic—Reports are reaching the PRAVDA correspondents' center about how the annual plan for the erection of housing is on the verge of breaking down in the earthquake zone. Another day or two of this kind of construction materials supply and the construction sites will die. In the first 10 days of September alone 560,000 tonnes of freight, a considerable proportion of which was intended for the calamity zone, failed to reach Armenia. What is the matter?

"Because of the stoppage of the Azerbaijani railroad Armenia has found itself in a virtual economic blockade," Yu. Khodzhamiryan, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, said in a talk with me. "Some 87 percent of the flow of freight intended for Armenia reaches the republic through the Azerbaijan railroad. As of 10 September about 250 trains had been abandoned on the approaches to the Yerevan railroad department. An extremely grave situation has taken shape in the republic. There is no gasoline or diesel fuel, transport is standing idle, and even the first aid vehicles are not being fuelled."

I rang round the regions of the calamity zone. The plans for commissioning vitally important projects are being disrupted there—after all the calculations were based on the railroad's maximum throughput. As of today not a single kindergarten has been commissioned in the calamity zone. There are virtually no hospitals, polyclinics, or schools. The forthcoming winter is presenting people with a real threat of remaining without a roof.

"The grave situation in the calamity zone has been aggravated by the disruption of shipments," T. Sarkisyan, first secretary of the Leninakan city party committee, said. "Some people are inclined to link the aggravation of the situation with the unresolved problem of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast. But the solution of political questions in no way presupposes economic pressure or the fuelling of interethnic discord. Ultimately it is totally innocent people who have lived through a terrible tragedy who are suffering."

Alarming reports are also coming in now from other regions of the republic. Over 100 trucks with freight for the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast have been standing idle for many days now in Goris. The 32 km road separating Armenia from Nagorno-Karabakh cannot be travelled even with an escort of military details. Only air communication with the oblast is retained.

Yerevan At Standstill

PM1309153989 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by V. Aloyan: "Yerevan, 12 September"]

[Text] In the Armenian capital you could count the number of vehicles on the fingers of two hands, even on the downtown streets. Passenger transport services in the city are very infrequent. Ambulances are at a standstill. "Zvartnots" airport could come to a halt. There is no fuel. Or, rather, there is fuel, but deliveries are not getting through from the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic to the republic.

During the August strike by the Azerbaijan railroad workers Armenia failed to receive 9,200 freightcars, or 520,000 tonnes of freight, and in the first 9 days of September it lost another 560,000 tonnes. Including construction materials for the disaster area. The construction workers have had to slow down dramatically.

Some industrial enterprises have also been forced to suspend operations—they are not receiving raw materials and parts. The situation in which allied enterprises find themselves is probably no better—it is hard to ship out finished products at the moment.

There is an interesting brief official announcement in today's republican papers. A decree on convening an extraordinary session of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet session, with the following item on the agenda: "On the exacerbation of the situation in the region and proposals submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet on solving the problem of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast."

Armenia's Arutyunyan Receives Lizichev

NC1409100789 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Suren Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, yesterday received Army General Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and USSR people's deputy, and other high-ranking Army officers accompanying him.

During the meeting reference was made to the work undertaken by servicemen in the earthquake zone. Questions pertaining to the [illegible]-round development and internationalist education of young men slated for service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces were also raised.

General Lizichev met yesterday with the Army commissariats of Armenia, the workers of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy, lecturers in the republic's Army departments, the commandant of the garrison, and students.

Official Notes 'Intensity' of Abkhaz Situation

LD1309104789 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] On our country's map are now several painful areas where social tension remains. These include the Baltics, Moldavia, the Caucasian regions, and others. Among them is the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, which is part of Georgia.

As the temporary press center of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs in Abkhaziya reports, the echo from the July events is continuing to make itself felt. The internal situation in the republic has become worse by the strikes held by workers, collective farmers, and employees of Abkhaz nationality. Commenting on this situation, Ashurkov, head of the press Center, notes that today it is becoming clear that the intensity of the passions over the problems that concern the local population will not die away until these are resolved. One of the central ones is the problem of the creation of a filial branch of Tbilisi University in Abkhaziya. Comrade Ashurkov considers that the swift solution to this problem, at least, would make a large contribution to the relaxation of the situation in Abkhaziya.

Moldavian Strike 'Halts' After Gorbachev Call

Gorbachev Meets Voronin

LD1409135889 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1334 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Kishinev, 14 Sep (TASS)—After a work stoppage lasting 18 days the railwaymen of the locomotive depot at Bendery, one of the largest in Soviet Moldavia, returned to work today. The decision to halt the strike came after Mikhail Gorbachev had a telephone conversation with Petr Skripchenko, a republican strike committee spokesman. The Soviet leader said that the question of the situation in Moldavia will be discussed at the upcoming CPSU Central Committee plenum, and he appealed to the strikers to return to work.

Representatives of the republican strike committee also visited the USSR Supreme Soviet, a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Ivanov, chief engineer at the depot. At a meeting with Lev Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR council of Ministers, the strikers' demands were put forth and their anxiety about the sociopolitical situation which has been created in the republic was conveyed. The strikers consider that the laws on languages which were recently adopted by the Moldavian Supreme Soviet infringe the rights of the Russian-speaking population.

Enterprises in Kishinev, which had previously taken part in the strike, have been working for 4 days now. But a number of enterprises in Tiraspol, Bendery, and Rybnitsa have still not returned to work. The strikers are demanding annulment of the law "On the functioning of languages on Moldavian territory".

Voronin Meets Strikers

LD1309135389 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS)—Lev Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting on Tuesday with representatives of the strike committees of several Moldavian enterprises. There was a detailed exchange of views about the situation in that republic, and on matters which have arisen in connection with the adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic of the law on languages.

During the conversation, it was noted in particular that the commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, which had been sent to the republic, has prepared the appropriate material. It will present its conclusions and proposals to the Soviet of Nationalities. It is also known that the most pressing problems of interethnic relations in the USSR will be examined in the very near future at a CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Ukrainian People's Movement Congress Ends

PM1309154189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 89 Second Edition p 3

[RATAU-TASS report: "Constituent Congress"]

[Text] Kiev, 12 Sep—The constituent congress of the Ukrainian People's Movement for Perestroyka worked for 3 days in Kiev. The congress participants' speeches, statements, and proposals voiced varying opinions, expressed alternative views, and raised acute questions. A sense of public duty was characteristic of many of the speakers.

However, the overwhelming majority of the speeches were based on emotions and were of a denunciatory nature with regard to the past and the present, and contained no constructive proposals.

The congress has ended. But it provided no concrete answer to the main question of what is to be done to achieve positive changes and how.

Election Boycott in the Ukraine Discussed

PM1309143189 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Sep 89 p 1

[Article by the Working Group of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Generalization of the Proposals and Remarks on the Draft Laws on Amendments and Additions to the Constitution (Basic Law) of the Ukrainian SSR and the Draft Laws on the Elections of Ukrainian SSR People's Deputies and the Elections of People's Deputies to Ukrainian SSR Local Soviets: "Discussion Continues"]

[Text] The discussion on the draft laws on amendments and additions to the Constitution (Basic Law) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], on elections of Ukrainian SSR people's deputies, and on elections of local soviet people's deputies continues in the republic. Over 60,000 proposals and comments on those draft laws have already been submitted by voters, press organs, television, and radio. One-third of them approve the draft laws as a whole. At the same time, many amendments and additions to specific articles of the draft laws are being submitted.

It is noticeable that since the publication in republic and local newspapers of an open letter from a group of USSR People's Deputies and Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies to the interregional group of USSR People's Deputies from the Ukraine, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium has begun to receive many telegrams and letters in which citizens repudiate the actions of the group of USSR People's Deputies aimed at replacing broad dialogue and constructive discussion on the draft Law on the election of Ukrainian SSR People's Deputies by the fuelling of tension and psychological pressure.

We now cite the most typical texts from those telegrams:

"We, the deputies of Semenovskiy Rayon Soviet in Chernigov Oblast, express full support for the positions set out in the open letter by the group of USSR People's Deputies and the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies to the interregional group of USSR People's Deputies from the Ukraine and condemn the latter's actions aimed at splitting the forthcoming election campaign and boycotting the elections. Rozuvan, chairman of the rayon soviet session, Safina, secretary."

"We, the participants in an extraordinary session of the Velikobagachanskiy settlement soviet of people's deputies in Poltava Oblast, having acquainted ourselves with the open letter of the interregional group of USSR People's Deputies from the Ukraine on questions of the discussion of the draft laws on the elections of Ukrainian SSR people's deputies, condemn their demands regarding the drafts and urge them not to cause disorganization among the republic's population but to do more work in electoral okrugs to strengthen unity among labor collectives and the population in their local neighborhoods and to accelerate perestroyka in the country. We approve the reply of the USSR People's Deputies and the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies to the interregional group's letter and ask the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to take urgent measures with regard to actions by various groupings which are causing disorganization among the population and not to allow the holding of an all-republic rally on questions of boycotting the draft laws. Vorona, chairman of the settlement soviet executive committee, and deputies of the settlement soviet (51 people)."

"We, the deputies of the Chukovskiy rural soviet of people's deputies in Nemirovskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast, discussed the executive committee's report at our session and approved the Ukrainian SSR draft laws on

amendments and additions to the republic's Constitution and the draft laws on elections of Ukrainian SSR and local soviet people's deputies. We condemn the divisive actions of the interregional group of USSR people's deputies from the Ukraine who are urging people to boycott the elections and go on strike. This position does not help the solution of complex social and economic problems. It is time for an end to the talking. It is necessary to set about resolving the urgent social and economic problems. On the instructions of the Soviet Deputies—Session Chairman Lebid."

In the past 5 days alone the Supreme Soviet Presidium has received around 100 telegrams like that. They express profound concern at the groundless demands of the interregional group of USSR People's Deputies from the Ukraine, resolutely condemn their claims to be the mouthpiece of the hopes of the republic's electors, reject the group's attempts to call for confrontation, present ultimatums, and dictate to Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies how to conduct themselves during the preparation and adoption of the Law on elections.

Around 60 oblast, rayon, city, settlement, and rural soviet deputies from the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast have issued an appeal to the oblast's population to resolutely rebuff extremist groupings and to direct their efforts toward resolving the urgent questions of economic and social development and the tasks of perestroyka.

Telegrams and letters are still coming in from working people on such activity by certain USSR people's deputies from the Ukraine.

Ukraine to Publish 'Alternative' Election Law

PM1309161789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 3

[correspondent Sergey Tsikora report under the rubric "Direct Link. IZVESTIYA Correspondents at the Teleprinter": "Alternative Version Submitted"]

[Text] An alternative draft law on elections in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], which has been under discussion for a long time now at rallies of "informals," is to be published in the republic press. Journalists were told about this at a news conference at the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The draft law is entitled "On Elections of Organs of People's Power in the Ukrainian SSR." It was presented by the interregional group of USSR people's deputies from the Ukraine, but a negligible number of people were familiar with the concrete wording of the articles of the law following its publication in a Lvov youth newspaper. Everyone who so desires will now be able to acquaint themselves with this document.

The draft law "On Elections of Organs of People's Power in the Ukrainian SSR" has been put forward as an alternative to the draft laws on elections of Ukrainian SSR people's deputies and on elections of people's deputies to the republic's local soviets which have been submitted for public discussion. The alternative draft's authors worded its main provisions in the following way: One man—one vote; no representation for public organizations; direct proportional elections to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet; direct election of the republic's president; elections on an alternative basis (a larger number of candidates than seats); and a ban on electoral commissions influencing the formation of the body of deputies.

I was told at the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium that the alternative draft was sent to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Commission of Legislative Proposals right away. Since a number of its provisions do not accord with the prevailing practice for the formation of and interaction between state organs and also with the fundamental provisions of the union and republic constitutions the new draft law was also sent for comprehensive study and objective assessment to the All-Union Institute of Soviet Building and Legislation, the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, the Kharkov Juridical Institute, and Kiev State University.

From the Editorial Office: along with this information IZVESTIYA also received a telegram signed by 19 USSR people's deputies. They were surprised that V. Ivashko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, said in an interview entitled "How Perestroyka Is Going in the Ukraine" (IZVESTIYA, No 252) that the republic's Supreme Soviet had received no alternative drafts, although this draft was given to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 4 September by People's Deputies V. Grishchuk, V. Chernyak, and V. Yavorivskiy.

We report that the conversation with V. Ivashko was prepared for press prior to the alternative draft being given to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. Let us also point out that in the interview published in IZVESTIYA, V. Ivashko said that he was aware that an independent commission of deputies had been set up to elaborate an alternative draft but that he was not yet familiar with the text of this draft.

Miners Fail in Bid To Form Independent Trade Union

AU1409081289 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow, Sept 14 (AFP)—Soviet miners failed in a bid to form an official independent trade union after a vote which one of their leaders claimed was fixed.

The defeat came at a meeting Wednesday of the central committee of the Mining Industry Workers Union in Moscow where strikers' representatives proposed a motion that the Union should secede from the Soviet Federation of Trade Unions to create an independent union.

A majority voted against the motion.

However the result was obtained "through a manoeuvre by the hierarchy", according to Yuri Bolguyrev, deputy chairman of the strike committee of miners in the Donetsk coalfield in the Ukraine.

The strikers' representatives had been invited to take part in the proceedings, "but when the vote bulletins were handed out, nine or 10 bulletins were withdrawn on a technicality, and then we noticed that some of the so-called strikers' representatives were in fact members of the hierarchy", Mr. Bolguyrev said.

Officially attending were 97 members of the union's central committee, 97 miners' representative, and five people's deputies. However an AFP journalist counted at least 500 people at the meeting.

"We learnt a lesson today", Mr. Bolguyrev said.

At the meeting Mr. Bolguyrev was elected member of a committee charged with preparing a bill on the right to strike that is to be presented to the Supreme Soviet (parliament).

The 20-strong committee, elected by acclamation, comprised an equal number of official trade unionists and striking miners.

Representatives of the strike committees from various mining regions where a wave of strikes broke out last May have formed an inter-regional committee to monitor the application of an agreement drawn up with the Soviet authorities as a result of the strikes, Mr. Bolguyrev added.

Coal Union Discusses Improvements, Problems

LD1309214289 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—The demands of Soviet miners who held in summer a series of strikes are being fulfilled on schedule. The bonuses for work in evening and night shifts have been introduced. Enterprises are now establishing work quotas and rates. Under the arrangement between the government and strike committees, one mine after another receives economic independence.

This was said at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Union of Workers in the USSR's Coal Industry which ended today in Moscow. Some speakers mentioned negative phenomena persisting in the coal industry: poor discipline, the increase of the number of accidents and injuries, the drop in the coal output.

The participants in the plenum sharply criticised a passive stand that most trade union leaders assumed during the strikes. Because of this the miners, for the first time over many years, were compelled to wage the struggle for their social and economic rights and interests independently, without the assistance of the industrial union.

To tackle problems accumulated in the trade union movement of the coal miners, it was decided to hold an extraordinary congress of the union of coal mining workers early in 1990.

'Difficult' Elections Predicted in Republics

PM1309174989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 89 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Power in the Localities. Draft Laws on Elections of Republic and Local Soviet People's Deputies Under Discussion"]

[Text] We can still remember the intense passions, the uncompromising disputes, and the overt democratic nature of last spring's elections of USSR people's deputies. The country then took an important step in bringing political reform to fruition. The first Congress of People's Deputies and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and their decisions noticeably affected the activation of the processes of perestroyka.

Now there are more elections on the horizon. They are indisputably to be the next serious stage in the real transfer of all power to the soviets and in the inclusion of the broad people's masses in governing the state.

The powers of the local soviets and then of the union and autonomous republics' Supreme Soviets expire in December 1989 and February 1990 respectively. The republics themselves are to decide when to hold elections of the new body of deputies. Latvia and Estonia, for instance, have already announced that elections to local soviets will be held on their territory on 10 December this year.

Draft laws on changes and addenda to republic constitutions and on elections of republic and local soviet people's deputies have been published and submitted for broad discussion. The trenchant debates that have unfolded around these important documents attest to the committed discussion of them on the part of the voters and the further development of people's power.

Why this clash of opinions and these disputes? People in some union republics have decided to abandon that new institution in our practice—the Congress of People's Deputies—and direct elections of Supreme Soviets are being planned. An overall reduction of approximately 30 percent in the number of deputies is implemented. As in the all-union law there is provision for the creation of commissions and committees along with the principle of rotation within the body of full-time deputies.

The voters' attitudes to pre-election okrug meetings are disparate. There are proposals for them to be abandoned or for the conditions whereby such meetings can be held to be clearly stipulated, for instance, if there is a certain number of registered candidate people's deputies. This figure has been set at 10 and over in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR].

The processes of preparation for the coming elections and the formation of local power are unusual and complex at the current crucial and decisive phase of perestroyka. For instance, the introduction of changes and addenda to the Estonian Constitution and of a so-called residence qualification to the electoral law provoked discord and mass protests in Estonia. Matters reached the point where the Russian-speaking population went on strike. The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a decree on the noncorrespondence of certain provisions in the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Laws "On Changes and Addenda to the Constitution (Basic Law) of the Estonian SSR" and "On Elections to Local Soviets of Estonian SSR People's Deputies" with the USSR Constitution.

Most heated debates are raging around the independent elections of candidates from public organizations. Whereas the Ukraine and Belorussia make provision for this in their draft laws, the RSFSR and certain other union republics reject this principle.

The PRAVDA readers' mailbag contains many proposals regarding more extensive representation for the working class and the peasantry within the body of deputies. Naturally, production collectives must be more vigorous in nominating their candidates. Their voice must sound louder than at the previous elections.

Such questions as the boundaries of electoral okrugs and the need to even them out in terms of number of population are also at the center of attention during the public discussion of the draft laws that have been put forward. It has been proposed to hold conferences of voter representatives. They could hear reports from their deputies, support their initiatives, and, if necessary, call them strictly to account.

In the last elections we witnessed a vigorous propaganda campaign on the part of the candidate deputies. But one must be blunt and say that newspaper coverage and viewing time were not shared out equally and individual candidates appeared considerably more frequently than others. Voters rightly raised the question of equal rights for the candidates, who must be given an equal opportunity to present their views in the press and on television and radio.

It is clear today—and there can be no illusions here—that the upcoming elections of republics and local soviet people's deputies will be difficult and filled with trenchant debates, the clash of various viewpoints, and outright political struggle against those people who are endeavoring to push through ideas alien to socialism under cover of perestroyka slogans and glasnost. By exploiting current difficulties and kindling nationalist fervor, some people would like to deprive the party of political influence and cast doubt on its leading role in Soviet society.

We have useful experience from the campaign for the election of USSR people's deputies. We must utilize this in a skillful and careful manner. This experience illustrates that we cannot be complacent, rest on our laurels, be self-confident, or indulge in authoritarianism. The result of that is well known. The defeat of individual party and soviet leaders in the last elections is a graphic example of that.

Party committees must effectively set about preparing for the elections. This is the most important political work today. The face of our society is now determined by the social activeness and responsibility of our citizens. People believe not in words but in deeds. They do not accept conceit, bureaucratism, and demagoguery. The experience of the last elections has shown that success above all accompanied those candidate deputies whose programs were concrete and businesslike and really broached those problems that worry people. But there were programs—and one can see this clearly now—which were based on impossible promises cut off from reality. Life sets everything to rights. Some deputies should blush in the face of their voters.

The nature of the new deputies in the localities, who will bear a greater degree of responsibility for the future of perestroyka, depends on active and effective participation in the preparations for the upcoming elections on the part of every party committee, every Communist, and all Soviet people. The best representatives of our society who are capable of really bringing the people's power to fruition must be elected to organs of power.

Vilnius Party Activists Draft Alternative Program

LD1309230989 Vilnius in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpt] A meeting of party activists from the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, higher schools, creative unions, and the party committee of the city's Lenin District was held in Vilnius today. The radical wing of the Lithuanian Communist Party was represented. Some claimed that it was the birth of a new faction, others qualified the meeting as a search for new ways in creating Lithuania's Communist Party. Still others mentioned even the establishment of a totally new political party, a party whose most important objective is to create an independent, democratic, law-governed socialist Lithuanian state, its greatest values being man, humanism, freedom, democracy, social justice, and welfare of the working people. This objective is outlined in the draft program which was submitted for discussion during today's meeting. This is the program of the new Lithuanian Communist Party, drafted as an alternative version to the official one being prepared by the party's Central Committee.

Moscow Rally Supports Baltic Russian Speakers

AU1309131289 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow, Sept 13 (AFP)—Some 100 people rallied in central Moscow Wednesday morning before boarding

buses for a five-day "solidarity tour" in support of Russian speakers in the Baltic states.

The demonstrators, mostly Muscovites, waved Soviet and Russian flags, and held up banners proclaiming, "The Balts and Russians were always together," and "For a single, undivided motherland."

A spokesman, Alexandre Kurski, head of Yedinstovo, the Russian-speaking movement in Lithuania, said "Contributions from workers" had allowed the group to rent several buses to make the tour.

Russian speakers are a minority in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, and have been staging strikes and rallies to protest recent local reforms making the Baltic languages the official idiom in the republics, where a strong nationalist movement has emerged.

The Russian speakers have blasted this as discriminatory, and in July staged a major strike in Estonia to protest the local Supreme Soviet's passing of legislation limiting voting rights for non-Estonians.

Mr. Kurski Wednesday said the tour "was not directed against the autonomy of the Baltic republics, but against the current discrimination against non-Estonians, non-Lithuanians and non-Latvians."

The group will stage demonstrations at each stop, starting in Novgorod and Leningrad on Thursday, the Estonian capital of Tallinn on Friday, and in the Latvian capital Riga on Saturday, he said.

All three republics were independent before their annexation by the Soviet Union in 1940 under a secret protocol in the Molotov- Ribbentrop pact between Hitler and Stalin.

Baltic nationalists have been stepping up their challenge to the Kremlin in their drive for further autonomy, which prompted a sharp warning from the Communist Party Central Committee in August that the republics were heading towards "civil conflict."

The demonstrators, who drew support from the extreme-right nationalist Russian movement Pamyat, will return to Moscow on Sunday, two days before a much-postponed plenary meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee Tuesday on ethnic issues.

The plenum is expected to witness moves to tighten party discipline and unity in the wake of nationalist unrest in various areas in the Soviet Union in recent months.

'Solidarity March' Leader on Objectives

PM1409112589 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Sep 89 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with Candidate of Juridical Sciences Yu. Gusev, coordinator of the Solidarity March and specialist in international and interethnic law, by N. Dombkovskiy under the rubric "Together and on an Equal Footing": "Solidarity March"; date of interview not specified; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Moscow—A Solidarity March began yesterday morning from Pushkin Square in Moscow involving those people who are fighting to preserve equal relations between all our country's peoples. The route will pass first through the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Estonia, and Latvia.

Right after a rally at which representatives of several republics delivered speeches, we talked with Candidate of Juridical Sciences Yu. Gusev, coordinator of the march and a specialist in international and interethnic law.

[Gusev] Political development in our country has recently brought about not only an upsurge in national self-awareness but also the emergence of nationalist sentiments in a number of areas.

Advocating the restoration of normal relations among the Soviet peoples, we urge everyone who values peace, stability, and calm in our common home to take part in the Solidarity March.

Our aim is to draw public attention to the problems of interethnic relations. We want to demonstrate our solidarity with everyone who is struggling against "legislative initiatives" that contravene the USSR Constitution.

[Dombkovskiy] Who is financing the march?

[Gusev] All the participants are using their own money, and money was obtained for the hire of buses from donations from both private individuals and public organizations.

[Dombkovskiy] Who is on the organizational committee?

[Gusev] There is no organizational committee as such. There is a group of initiators. They include USSR People's Deputies Yu. Blokhin and Ye. Kogan, the writer S. Plekhanov, journalist A. Prikhodko, and Professor B. Isakov. All 4,000 participants in the march are volunteers living in various union republics.

Lithuania's Brazauskas Advocates Party Autonomy

PM1409101689 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Sep 89 p 14

[Interview with Communist Party of Lithuania First Secretary Algirdas Brazauskas by Rafael Poch in Vilnius; date not given]

[Text] Vilnius—Despite being the leader of a party defeated in the elections by Sajudis, Brazauskas holds the first place in popular prestige in the ranking of Lithuanian national leaders, ahead of Sajudis Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis. Brazauskas is the only sound bridge linking the Lithuanians with Moscow, and is subject to conflicting pressures on that account. He is a politician: He adds up, subtracts, calculates, and determines his course with his country in mind. "You cannot run in front of the locomotive because it will run over you," he says.

"Many people imagine independence as something absolute, but that is impossible; we are part of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact," Brazauskas maintained. "What complete independence can there be if we are surrounded by Warsaw Pact countries, if we have no army or raw materials? We export and import [as published] only 5 percent of our output and produce primarily foodstuffs, for which there is no price or demand on the foreign market. Of what independence can we speak?"

[Poch] People mention the Finnish model, Sajudis speaks of a confederation...

[Brazauskas] They are running in front of the locomotive and believe that in that way it will go faster. The boiler must be stoked well to make it run faster, but in that way the locomotive will eventually run over you.

[Poch] In fact you have mentioned the danger of a regression on several occasions.

[Brazauskas] I was warning people in order to make them think more sensibly, to keep their feet on the ground. It is my duty to warn people. Some people understand this, others become indignant because they think only of independence and wish to know nothing else.

[Poch] Throughout the Baltic there are Russian sectors who claim to be the victims of discriminatory electoral or language laws, and PRAVDA occasionally accuses you people.

[Brazauskas] Not a single Lithuanian law has limited the rights of the representatives of other nationalities. We have lived together for centuries or decades, and have discriminated against nobody. As for PRAVDA, that is your opinion. We have ours. If you have lived in Lithuania for 30 years and do not know Lithuanian, you alone are to blame.

[Poch] Moscow denies the connection between the 1939 German-Soviet pact and Lithuania's integration into the USSR. A Lithuanian commission has just connected the two things and declared them unlawful. What is your stance?

[Brazauskas] My attitude to and feelings about the 1939 pacts are the same as those of the whole of Lithuania. I was born and grew up here and I cannot agree with the view that the 1939 German-Soviet pact is not connected with the subsequent events. There is a direct connection between them; you cannot argue with the historical facts. The conclusions of our commission (of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet) may seem very harsh, but they are based on adequate documents. Of course one could argue about our entry into the USSR, which was not solely the result of coercion. There was a parliamentary resolution, whether good or bad—but there was one. There were people who were convinced that that step was right, who threw flowers at the tanks, and who received the troops as liberators; there were many hopes, perhaps naive, that Lithuania's independence would be preserved within the USSR. Those people existed; they were not the majority, but they were there. The reality proved very different: The Stalinist methods and the elimination of the intellectuals, the Lithuanian Government, and the Lithuanian officers—all that showed that the radiant hopes of some Lithuanian intellectuals were naive; they were not realized.

[Poch] What does it mean for Lithuania's future to declare that annexation unlawful?

[Brazauskas] We cannot return to 1940; we must look around us and realize where we are living, with what neighbors, and with what economic and spiritual potential. The future must be considered on the basis of all that.

[Poch] If the Communist Party of Lithuania does not become independent of the CPSU, it will lose the elections, and if it does so, Moscow will not forgive it. What is to be done?

[Brazauskas] I would like to be able to predict this. Most Lithuanian Communists are in favor of autonomy for several reasons. The first is that a sovereign republic should have a sovereign political system. If the Communist Party of Lithuania stays in such a close relationship with and under the supervision and control of the CPSU, this is not in keeping with the logic of our situation. The second is that we must dissociate ourselves from the mistakes of the past, because of which the Lithuanian nation and other nations living in our republic—especially the Jews—suffered so much. The third is that new people with a different outlook have emerged in the party's leadership bodies, and the people trained in the previous system must retire or withdraw.

[Poch] The CPSU Central Committee is resolutely opposed to autonomy for the Communist Party of Lithuania.

[Brazauskas] We realize that it is very difficult to accept this, because there has never been such a precedent. Our congress is to decide on this at the end of November.

[Poch] How is autonomy for the Communist Party of Lithuania viewed from the viewpoint of party discipline?

[Brazauskas] As a breach of the CPSU's current constitution.

[Poch] Does this not frighten you?

[Brazauskas] It is a matter not of fear but of the party's future. I can see no other solution in order to increase the party's prestige in Lithuania.

[Poch] Do they not phone you from Moscow?

[Brazauskas] Yes, but statements are not made to the press about that. Of course there is a reaction, we discuss this, and I put to them the same arguments that I have mentioned to you. We shall see.

[Poch] Results of the March elections in Lithuania: Sajudis, 32 deputies; the Communist Party, 2.

[Brazauskas] One cannot speak of "them" and "us"; most of the Sajudis deputies are Communists. The important thing is that the republic be led by people worthy of their posts. We are concerned that the republic does not lose. Whether I or somebody else is a deputy is not so important.

[Poch] There are now five parties in Lithuania, in addition to Sajudis and the Communist Party. What is your opinion of the multiparty system?

[Brazauskas] I look at life as it is. If there is a system of several parties, we must note this soberly and improve our own party's work in order not to fall behind in life.

Sajudis Ideologist Envisions Independent Lithuania

PM1409103489 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Sep 89 p 15

[Interview with Lithuanian Sajudis ideologist Romualdas Ozolas by Rafael Poch in Vilnius; date not given]

[Text] Vilnius—Ozolas, a philosopher and head of the Sajudis' publishing house, formulates the principles and the goals of Lithuania's national rebirth. He is an uncommitted thinker who is especially interested in ethics and law. "If Russia wishes to be reborn, it will have to acknowledge that what we demand is just," he contended.

[Poch] Communist Party of Lithuania First Secretary Brazauskas has pointed out the possibility of tanks arriving in Vilnius.

[Ozolas] He reflects Moscow's viewpoint, is always having dealings with those people, and bears in mind the danger which they represent, but if we are to act while always thinking about what other people will say, it is better not to begin. Things must be done, and let them discuss them afterward.

[Poch] Have you not forgotten your geopolitical situation?

[Ozolas] No. Basically, what we are doing also benefits Russia; they should realize this. We were invaded in 1940; everybody knows it. The truth is on our side. What we want is not to turn the world upside down but to reestablish the truth by parliamentary means, but Moscow distorts everything. For instance, the newspapers PRAVDA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA lie blatantly; they are masterpieces of Stalinism and sometimes criminal.

[Poch] There was also a certain campaign before the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the events in Hungary in 1956.

[Ozolas] If they do not realize that we are not their enemies, so much the worse for them.

[Poch] How do you imagine independence?

[Ozolas] Like any normal country; the Lithuanian Democratic Republic, completely independent and maintaining relations with other countries—in particular, with the USSR.

[Poch] And what price are you prepared to pay for this?

[Ozolas] No price would be too high. I do not believe that anything inconsistent with peace will be asked of us. If Russia wishes to be reborn, it must realize that our cause is just. In order not to injure the Soviet Union's pride, there is is the negotiating table, which is capable of producing relations which would satisfy, at least, the two sides.

Moscow's Attitude

[Poch] Do you have Finnish-style relations with the USSR in mind?

[Ozolas] That would be acceptable, perhaps the only option—for Moscow, too, if it wishes to feel secure in the world and act not with force but in a civilized manner.

[Poch] But Moscow is offering only "a strong center and strong republics."

[Ozolas] Yes, but Moscow's attitude changes, not within days but from hour to hour. Other republics do not have the same grounds that we do for such claims. Only the Baltic republics—three League of Nations member countries—were invaded after 1939. The other republics joined the USSR more or less voluntarily. Western Belorussia and Bessarabia had never been entire independent states. Only two—Georgia and Armenia—were.

[Poch] Is your economy ready to operate outside the union?

[Ozolas] It will be difficult, but it will hold out. The essential thing is not material goods but whether people do or do not wish to live as such—work until they are exhausted but perform the task. Now they take away the proceeds of your work and leave you just a tenth. We are realistic; we know our relations with Moscow and know that in the West we are regarded with indifference or disapproval. We know that we are violating the established order in Europe's structure. This part of Europe is intruding into the life of West Europe. It was unexpected, and everybody feels rather nervous. We understand this and expect no assistance, but we want you to understand that we are also a nation and that we wish to live, not die, as has happened so far.

Ethnic Affairs 'Expert' Views Baltic Autonomy

LD1309150989 Moscow World Service in English 0310 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] [announcer] Interethnic relations remain the number one problem in the complex internal situation in our country. In many republics public organizations have been set up and are taking action. (?There have been) popular fronts, which in the main bring together the native population in a given republic, and Interdvizheniya or Intermovement, which basically rallies the Russian-speaking population. They have different opinions on many issues, but on one they are definitely united. They're demanding economic independence locally and from the center. The USSR Supreme Soviet has supported this demand; it has spoken out for the giving economic independence [as heard] to the republics, but the final solution to the problem is still a long way off. The discussions are not ended and there are still more questions than answers. Many people say that cost accounting and economic independence for the republics will ruin the country's single economic complex.

Vladimir Abramov, an expert on ethnic affairs, does not agree with this point of view. He feels that it's possible to continue along the socialist path of development for ensuring a republic state sovereignty and self-management. One of the ways could be defining in agreement form the state and legal position of each republic making up the USSR. In the following interview he speaks in greater detail about this variant, using the example of the Baltic republics.

[Abramov speaking in Russian, fading into superimposed English] At first we could have the highest bodies of state power issue declarations of principles of affiliation with the USSR and also introduce a Union treaty that would allow Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to shift to cost accounting and economic self-government. The current critical social, political, and economic situation calls for an early introduction of a comprehensive program (?for an upturn).

The declarations I have mentioned may contain the following principles. The central government shall declare null and void the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact and condemn the forced annexation of independent Baltic states in 1939 and 1940. There must be the recognition of the rights of Estonia, Lativa, and Lithuania to administer state power in their territory without any restrictions, and also the right of the Baltic peoples to self-determination and sovereignty.

The Baltic republics in turn should declare their intention to remain within the USSR under the Union treaty, retaining their socialist system and political democracy, maintain economic cooperation and ties within the USSR, and enforce All-Union legislation in their territory. I believe that the republic must guarantee normal working and living conditions to the nonindigenous population and avoid introducing any discriminatory laws running counter to internationally recognized civil rights.

[Announcer] So far we've considered economic aspects. What can be said about relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the republican communist parties?

[Abramov] I believe that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will soon have to reconsider its relations with the communist parties of the Baltic republics to give them more freedom (?in) political activity, however within the framework of a single Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

If the forthcoming full-scale meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee on ethnic relations fails to map out clear ways of overcoming current differences the Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians and all other ethnic groups will have a growing feeling of (?concern). This may lead to final splits in the Baltic communist parties and the republics will lose their chief political force. Interethnic relations will worsen inevitably, the fragmentation of political forces in Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia would add to the lack of stability in state and public affairs in the region. In a situation like this there is likely to be an upsurge in the activity of extremist forces and a drive for secession from the USSR. This may result in a lack of stability in the country and Europe in general. Ultimately one must not rule out interference on the part of Moscow with all the inevitable consequences.

This is the reason why urgent radical political decisions are needed.

Lithuanian Vice Premier on Economic Indepedence

LD0809174689 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0000 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Interview with Kazimera Prunskene, doctor of economics, and deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, by Correspondent Roma Pakeniene; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Pakeniene] Professor, doctor of economics Kazimera Prunskene is one of the most popular women in Lithuania. On 4 July 1989 she was elected Lithuanian

vice premier. At the cabinet of ministers she is responsible for the reform of the economy, and for economic ties with foreign countries. She took up the post at the end of July, after having returned from the USSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow.

However, during this period, Kazimera Prunskene has managed to do quite a bit. She personally informs us about it in the presss, at press conferences or on television quite often.

The optimism of this woman is what people admire most. Even lately, when it seems that most people have subdued their optimism and are expressing concern about the destiny of Lithuania's economic independence, first of all, Kazimiera Prunskene did not lose heart.

[Prunskene] Well, first of all, my optimism is realistic enough. [words indistinct] After all, the discussion of the law in Moscow and the support given regarding its main principles indictes that this was not unfounded or naive optimism.

Of course, I understand that new difficulties have emerged. Concern of this kind is not unfounded. However, to believe that everything can be cancelled, crossed out with a single stroke of the pen; I think this is impossible. After all, further discussion of our republics' law is included in the plans for the forthcoming Supreme Soviet session. This will be the second reading of the law, the principles of which have been approved already. The active positions [as heard] are there, but of course, new difficulties emerged in maintaining them.

I personally understand that new difficulties emerged because the position of the CPSU Central Committee in this respect—when I read in the press about the events taking place in the Baltics and in general to what is going on in the Baltic republics—has changed; at the same time the interpretation of the economic independence is not entirely desirable for us, and gives us grounds to believe that the resistance on the part of the administration in handing over the economy to us—recognizing state property, and so on—will be once again rather strong, if not even stronger. However, we simply have no right to lose heart. There simply is nowhere for us to retreat.

Perhaps one could reason this way today, because since principles have been given support, we can drag it on and say that the discussion of the draft law could be postponed even further, until the congress of deputies, as we suggested during the last congress; but I would not like to lose heart and fail to use all methods and forms of struggle. I think that the session is exactly the place, and where we had considerable success last time to consolidate these positions. Other republics are also turning more and more to this direction. Strong and competent statements are made by specialists from the Commission of Economic Reform and other commissions at the session; also they always give us support.

However, one or two specialists will be found who, after the publication of the CPSU Central Committee statement would retreat. Therefore it is difficult to tell in advance what is going to happen at the second session: Are we going to have an adopted law or are we going to be left with this shaky decision granting us the main principles but not the concrete definition? This being the case, we wil have to carry on being tormented by arguments with individual ministries, which will try time and again to retain the enterprises situated in this republic in their subordination, when at the same time we already regard these enterprises as subdivisions of the unified economy of Lithuania. These enterprises should be included into the state regulation system of Lithuania. I believe there is serious ground for our misgivings. However, I say to this: No way! We must take it cool and not lose heart.

[Pakeniene] Enterprises of all-union subordination, i.e. these which are absolutely subordinated to Moscow, are indeed a great problem today, therefore, it is this issue which causes K. Prunskene's concern. The output of these enterprises comprises about 40 percent of the total output produced in Lithuania. Their capital assets make up about half the total capacities in the republic.

These are branches of industry that are of great importance to Lithuania: machine building, electronics, electrotechnical engineering, the chemical industry, power engineering, machine-tool building, and many others. The majority of these enterprises are in favor of the idea of economic independence for Lithuania. They would like to liberate themselves from dependence on Moscow, but these enterprises demand guarantees from the Lithuanian administration that they will be able to function normally if this happens. Then would they be able to function normally.

According to K. Prunskene, we have to give them these guarantees. Already discussions are underway concerning the transfer of most transportation branches into the republican subordination railways, shipping, and even air transport. According to Kazimiera Prunskene this is almost a unique practice, when enterprises are given the right to choose the administration. However, having in mind the situation in Lithuania today, this is quite normal. If we consolidate all our strength and act in harmony, if we understand each other, then there is no doubt that we will win, K. Prunskene said.

Here is yet another sphere where K. Prunskene managed to achieve something: This is the formation of the Lithuanian budget:

[Prunskene] One of the highly principled issues included in the law proposed by us, and which is linked with the restoration of Lithuania's statehood, is the budget relations between Lithuanian and the all-Union budget. During the preliminary negotiations we managed to reinforce the principle: The budget of Lithuania and the budget of the USSR at both the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR State Planning Committee be

placed at the highest levels of these institutions. In short, this principle looks like this: We have the economy, we have the expenses and the income. We pay the Union according to an agreement.

The all-union apparatus tried to persuade us to take their principles, i.e., deductions from individual income sources, but we disagreed. We believe that while putting the taxation system and all sources of income in order we cannot link these with the Union avoiding the general income of the Lithuanian budget. In other words, the common source is the income of the Lithuanian budget, and payments will be made for the functions the Union performs, for the regulation of the common market of the USSR, for the common expenses to keep the administrative apparatus, because today we are also USSR deputies, and therefore, take part in the work of this apparatus in some sense such as sharing in the ecological fund, financing programs on science and technology. We agree to take part.

Of course, the issue of financing the USSR Armed Forces has already been raised. People of Lithuania are of the opinion that the Army is a great burden. The Army also has some links with the historical events which took place in 1939-40, which puts our people in an unpleasant frame of mind. Therefore, we can look at this issue in two ways: What is Lithuania's share in financing the Army, and how much harm to the Lithuanian economy has been caused by the dislocation of installations of the Soviet Armed Forces, and so on.

The dialogue on this was not easy. On principle, the matter has been looked into, the principle itself has been agreed upon; however the qualitative expression remains: How much shall we have to pay? In fact, today we can easily calculate—in fact we should not have to pay, but instead we should ask for compensation payments and pretensions at the Union level. However, such an agreement has not yet been reached.

Estonians are following a similar path, though lagging behind a week or two. I spoke to the Estonian Planning Committee today; they have not yet discussed this principle as thoroughly in Moscow as we did, although in this respect we are in full agreement with the Estonians.

[Fakenience] Tomorrow, Kazimera Prunskene will continue her talk on the implementation of Lithuanian economic sovereignty.

Baltic Economic Ventures With West Europe Viewed

LD0509130089 Vilnius KOMJAUNIMO TIESA in Lithuanian 5 Sep 89 p 3

[Article by Vidas Rachlevicius, entitled "Pessimism And Optimism—Side By Side."]

[Text] A group of European Parliament deputies is currently in Lithuania; it includes: Hans-Jurgen Zahorka, deputy European Parliament (EP), Hans-Herman Heyland, Jurist, EP Commission under GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs And Trade), Chairman Conference Commission, Administrator, "European Group For Small Business And Craft," Jurist Hans-Herman Heyland, and Legal Expert in Joint Enterprise Agreements, Tichter Korschefsky. The visitors are accompanied by Algis Klimaitis, general secretary, European Parliament "Baltic Intergroup." The group met with representatives of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic's State Plan Committee, Ministry of Local Industry, Agro-Industrial Committee, Cooperatives' Association and Sajudis. A press conference was held, yesterday, at the KOMJAUNIMO TIESA editorial office. It was also attended by economist Professor Kazimiera Prunskiene.

In his opening speech H. J. Zahorka noted that this was the second visit to Lithuania by the European Parliament group.

He also reiterated the fact that the West has to date not recognized the Baltic States' incorporation into the Soviet Union; he is of the opinion however, that there exists a need to be realistic and to expand economic relations step by step. Both the West and the Baltic States would greatly benefit from this. According to the opinions of some of the conference participants, however, attention should be focused on the existence of certain conditions. Main obstacles still exist in the form of the non-convertible ruble and a wide centralization of administration.

The visitors entertain a rather favorable view of the possibility of collaboration and cooperation with Western enterprises. It was also announced by them that negotiations are underway to establish a managerial course in Vilnius as early as this fall; it is to be staffed by foreign experts. The possibility of opening a unique Lithuanian trade and industrial building in Brussels to serve as a trade and cooperation center with the West is also being considered.

In my estimation, the ideas are beautiful but too daring. What would even the best Western manager be able to accomplish here? I would say very little. I was under the impression that our visitors have not sufficiently examined our economic system and all its submerged reefs. These consist of state orders, funds, plans, and various coordination aspects.

I would like to share one additional observation. I was under the impression that H. J. Zahorka, considerably overestimates our cooperatives' potential. After all, it is no secret that their production is earmarked for regions lagging further behind than the Baltics. H. J. Zahorka termed "Stikliai" Restaurant as "fantastic," (he admitted to enjoyment of good food in ample quantities). I agree with him, on this point. How many other cooperatives exist, however, that could offer goods and services on that level?

In discussing the full implications of the strategy for economic relations and investments in our economy, it becomes obvious that Western businessmen require

long-term guarantees. In spite of our convenient geographical location and the goodwill of the Western businessmen, we can hardly expect to develop far-reaching and intensive economic ties with West Europe.

The recently held Milan Fair gave an indication of how far we lag behind. On the other hand, practice has shown us that we don't yet know how to behave appropriately, even in the uproar of major fairs—we are not prepared for that and lack experience. Not everything all at once, however. Much difficult and intensive work will be required, but the regard of Western businessmen and politicians of the Baltics as a potential partner will prove to be a rallying point.

Latvia's Vagris Notes 'Destructive' Principles

LD1409102889 Riga in Latvian to Europe 1930 GMT 13 Sep 89

[From the "Amber Coast" program]

[Text] Janis Vagris, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke yesterday at a seminar of the republic's propagandists. He provided an extensive analysis of Latvia's economic problems, analyzed the causes of the decreasing pace of national income increase, and also mentioned positive trends in agriculture.

Janis Vagris said that at present the republic's mass public/political organizations, except the Communist Party of Latvia which participates in the struggle for representation and influence in future local soviets and in the republic's parliament, have essentially armed themselves with destructive ideological principles. He mentioned on the one hand the 31 May appeal by the Duma of the People's Front of Latvia and the later attempts by the more radical forces of the People's Front of Latvia to force on society the idea of liquidating Soviet Latvia as a union republic, as Janis Vagris said, and on the other hand attempts to block the restructuring processes from conservative positions. Here the first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee mentioned as an example the Inter-Front's turn against any moves toward consolidation of the republic's sovereignty.

Further on Riga Party Reaction to CPSU Statement

PM1409091589 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 29 Aug 89 p 1

[Unattributed report reprinted from 28 August issue of RIGAS BALSS under the rubric "In Connection With the CPSU Central Committee Statement on the Situation in the Soviet Baltic Republics": "At Riga Party City Committee"]

[Text] A conference was held at the Riga party city committee yesterday with the participation of party rayon committee first secretaries to discuss the CPSU Central Committee statement on the situation in the Soviet Baltic republics. The city party organization's priority actions connected with the publication of the CPSU Central Committee statement were defined at the conference.

The conference participants analyzed the contents of the statement and treated with understanding its appeals to all working people, all nationalities, and all social groups for common sense and a considered approach to deciding the future of the peoples of the Baltic region. The appearance of such a concerned document has undoubtedly been occasioned by the serious processes occurring in the Baltic republics today and by the flow of letters and telegrams being sent to the CPSU Central Committee and the mass media from the Baltic republics and from all ends of the country.

It is recommended that party committees and primary party organizations discuss the CPSU Central Committee statement in labor collectives, and this must be done in a calm and considered manner, without hysteria or hasty resolutions and decisions.

It is necessary to conduct a frank dialogue with all public and sociopolitical organizations and movements over the whole range of problems and questions contained in the said CPSU Central Committee document and patiently seek ways out of the difficult situation.

At the same time a principled rebuff must be dealt to any activity aimed at kindling interethnic strife or undermining the existing system.

The conference participants voiced opinions that much will depend on the decisions and programs which will be adopted at the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which will continue its work Wednesday, 30 August.

Today we must all work calmly together and persistently continue the perestroyka begun by the party. Every Communist and every worker must do everything to ensure that no one hinders this process, makes political capital out of the difficulties that arise, or leads the people into an impasse, toward catastrophe.

Army General Views WWII 'Liberation' of Baltics

LD1209213589 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS—As a result of the Baltic strategic operation, which began in mid-September 45 years ago, the Red Army liberated from the Nazi invaders the territories of Latvia (except Kurland), Lithuania and Estonia. Twenty-six divisions of the "North" army group were utterly defeated and three completely wiped out. This was recalled by Army General Afanasiy Beloborodov in a TASS interview given on the eve of the Soviet Army's victory in this battle of the Second World War.

We paid a heavy price for this victory, the Soviet military leader noted. The more than three-year-long

German occupation of the Baltic areas brought incalculable sufferings to their peoples. Some 150 thousand Soviet servicemen died in action liberating Latvia. According to the so-called "Ost general plan", the fascist leadership strove to turn the Baltic areas into a part of Germany by Germanizing the population and annihilating a part of it. The Hitlerites killed more than 1.1 million people in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. About 350 thousand people were deported to Germany where most of them died.

Nationalist elements in the Baltic republics are overtly trying of late to refute the Red Army's liberatory mission. They dub as "occupationists" the present generation of servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces. But time is unable to erase from the memory of the older generation the joy with which an absolute majority of the population of Latvia and Lithuania welcomed the Soviet troops, the general said. Numerous meetings, warm friendly rallies of liberators and working people took place then.

Beloborodov noted the valour of the 16th Lithuanian Infantry Division, which had more than once been under his command. It contributed to the liberation of Lithuania and Latvia. Taking part in the Baltic operation also were the 8th Estonian and 130th Latvian Infantry Corps. The Soviet troops were also helped by local guerrillas.

Many instances of self-sacrifice by Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians, eager to liberate the Soviet land from the invaders, could be adduced in this connection. This is why it is an insult for me, a living witness of wartime hardships, when extremist elements in the Baltic republics abuse the Soviet Armed Forces, General Beloborodov stressed. Blinded by nationalism, they are trying, contrary to historical truth, to distort the facts of the Great Patriotic War, to destroy friendship among the peoples of the USSR, to undermine the unity of the Army and the people.

Colonel Comments on KGB Video, Glasnost

LD1309222789 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Yu. Rostov]

[Text] The presentation of a documentary film about the work of the State Security Committee took place in Moscow today:

The film "The KGB Today" has been made by the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. It is the first film in history shot partly inside the building of the KGB. [video shows news conference and film clip of inside of building] Here is another fragment from the film: documentary filming of the arrest of the wife of the U.S. Consul in Leningrad. She was arrested at the moment when she was picking up a message from a spy which was hidden under a stone. [video shows film clip of woman getting out of car and bending down at the side of the road, police rushing up]

The interest in the film is demonstrated by the fact that the Japanese immediately offered $250,000 dollars.

At the meeting with journalists were present not only the makers of the documentary film but also KGB representatives, and of course the discussion touched upon the activity of the committee as a whole. It was stated at the press conference that now the KGB is increasingly actively participating in the struggle against crime and drugs. In these spheres the committee's qualified cadres can play a very positive role.

After the press conference, an interview with KGB Colonel Prelin. Our question was about the development of glasnost in the work of the committee:

[Begin video interview] [Prelin] There is a wide range of measures which we are taking. These include meetings with labor collectives, meetings with foreign correspondents. We received a large group of U.S. lawyers in the state security committee building.

[Rostov] However, the overall figures such as the KGB's budget, the number of people working there, this information is not yet available. In the West, in my opinion, there are sometimes quite wild assessments published—I have even read the figure of 1 million people working for the KGB. What do you think—when will be able to get to know these overall figures and on whom does this depend?

[Prelin] Well, this depends on our country's Supreme Soviet and on the Soviet Government. And I think that these questions will first be discussed at the next session of the Supreme Soviet during the discussion, the confirmation of the new regulations of the State Security Committee. The State Security is ready to present these figures and data and everything now depends on the legislators. [end video interview]

Internal Affairs Department Work Described

LD1209232889

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1315 GMT on 12 September carries a 45-minute broadcast about the work of the Moscow City Internal Affairs Department presented by journalist B.V. Goldayev opened with an interview with P.S. Bogdanov, head of the department and deputy USSR minister of internal affairs. He outlined the rapid restructuring which has been taking place within his department, centering on replacing staff, particularly unsatisfactory staff: "In 7 months of this year, we have already dismissed more than 2,000 people, more than 1,000 of them for failing to do their job. Our establishment is now almost 4,100 people. This is, of course, a very serious problem for us. However, I am talking openly about this in the hope that our frank conversation will reach many people who may,

perhaps, wish to come and work in the capital's militia." He went on to describe the hardships of the job, the aim of which is to protect the people and guests of Moscow against crime.

The program went on to look at the day to day work of various departments: the MVD motor pool, the Criminal Investigation Department, the forensic service, backing up the fire service, the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and the department combating the misappropriation of socialist property, featuring the difficulties faced as well as highlighting the merits of the militiamen. To close the program, P.S. Bogdanov spoke of the need for the public to appreciate his department's efforts and called upon them not to stand aloof from crime, but to help fight it by working together with the MVD.

Military Officer Advocates Perestroyka in Army

LD0709132089 Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 4 May 89 p 1

[Article by Juozas Ciuta, lieutenant colonel, reserves, entitled "Will Restructuring Reach The Army?, under the rubric, "Discussing Lithuanian SSR Constitution Draft."]

[Excerpts] During the postwar period, I served for 34 years in the Soviet Army; of these 27 years were spent in military commissariats. I am currently a lieutenant colonel in the reserves, and a pensioner, however I am still working in Siauliai water and sewer territorial administration. [Passage omitted] I wish to express my opinion of paragraph 30, [draft Constitution], which refers to establishment of national military units and their position, under USSR Armed Forces" Supreme Command and the republic government.

I have heard, about the wartime exploits of the 16th Lithuanian Riflemen's Division. I also know, what it was like, as it was being disbanded, in 1956. I am not afraid to make a categorical observation, that it was more of a symbolic Lithuanian military unit. In 1943, as it joined in the fighting, the division consisted of a non-Lithuanian majority, because of a shortage of cadres. In 1944, near Siauliai, the composition of the privates, had to be Lithuanian. It had to be even more Lithuanian, in 1945: after the announcement of mobilization, nearly 110 thousand men were called up, from Lithuania, for military service. Unfortunately, only a small part, of that number, joined the Lithuanian unit and liberated Lithuania. The majority of them were sent to other fronts.

At the time of disbanding of the 16th Division, both the privates and the sergeants, as well as group leaders, were Lithuanian. Barely a few Lithuanian officers were to be found at the staff level. In the event, the division were to be currently reactivated, only a small number of Lithuanian youths would serve in it.

The reason for this is simple, the number of those called up for military service far exceeds that necessary to form a peace time division. In other words, parents' hopes to have their sons serve in Lithuania, once the Lithuanian unit is reactivated, are totally unrealistic. For this reason, we should strive to have a majority of Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian youths, serve in the Baltic Military District. This district could exchange conscripts with the Belorussian, Moscow and Leningrad Military Districts. One should not forget service in the Baltic Navy, even though, it entails a somewhat longer period of service.

The fact that a majority of the youths serve far from their native land, constitutes a sore point for many of the families. It is as real in the Transcaucasus, Central Asia and other areas. Why are the youths sent, with special work units, across the Urals, while others are brought from Siberia for the same type of work, in Lithuania? Do the leaders think this will indeed,increase work productivity and enforce discipline? The Army also, needs restructuring and a new perspective.

I want to add a few remarks relative to military commissariat activity. I am not preparing to analyze the intricate relationship between military commissariats and the local government. [Passage omitted] I am aware of the fact, military commissariats often disregard everything, in their obedient execution of their department's—the Defense Ministry's directives.

Such contradictions can be avoided. It is my belief, military commissariats should be totally under the jurisdiction of the local government. Figuratively speaking, these institutions are contact points, where the Armed Forces resolve their problems and needs, aligning them with the national resource possibilities. These regulations should be included in the new Constitution. Today, we hear more and more proposals, urging a reduction in the country's military expenditures—this entails serious military reform. As the national economy enters into economic accountability, a need arises for addressing many practical questions.

For instance, who is going to pay the conscripts, for time spent at military schools,—the enterprise, where the individual works, or the Ministry of Defense? Who will pay those invited to the military commissariat—the kolkhoz, the cooperative, or the military commissariat?

We are not going to obtain a definitive answer to these questions, until such time as accounting of mobilization resources and order of conscripts' lists are changed.

Why does the Republic need a Civil Defense Staff, if the military commissariat was the one in charge of sending equipment and personnel to clean up the effects of the Chernobyl disaster, while the Civil Defense Staff continued to drown under stacks of plans and other accounts. Military commissariats maintain a much more accurate accounting system, while the staff only duplicates it or takes it from them directly. It would be more useful to have the two departments—civil defense and the military commissariat—become one organization.

Ryzhkov Greets Metal Industry Trade Unions

18280279 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Sep 89 p 1

[Message from N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "To the Participants of the 42d Session of the Administrative Committee of the International Association of Trade Unions of Metal Industry Workers"; date not specified]

[Text] I greet the participants of the session of the Administrative Committee of the International Association of Trade Unions of Metal Industry Workers who have assembled in Moscow on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the association.

Over the course of 4 decades your organization has been loyally serving the interests of metal industry workers, and is making an important contribution to the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, and the resolution of the social problems of metal workers.

There are quite a few examples in the militant history of the metal workers of the MOP [International Association of Trade Unions] of demonstrations of genuine class solidarity with the struggle of metal industry workers of various countries of the world who have come out for a broadening of their rights and freedoms. In a period of swift invasion of new technologies and equipment in the metal industry, MOP metal workers are faced with ever newer problems, and the workers justifiably expect fundamental decisions and recommendations from the MOP that must reflect the common interests of all metal industry workers irrespective of their orientation.

The metal workers of the Soviet Union, together with all workers of our country, are actively participating in the processes of perestroyka and a renewal of all aspects of the life of our society. The Soviet people are pinning their hopes on perestroyka for a qualitative improvement in the conditions of work and living, and a great deal of effort will be required for this. The trade unions of metal workers are directing their workers toward precisely this approach.

In congratulating the participants of the 42d Session of the Administrative Committee of the MOP of Metal Workers on the 40th anniversary of the association, I wish you new achievements in the fight for the interests of the workers of the metal industry, for social progress, and for peace in the whole world.
[Signed] N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Ryzhkov Appeals to Young Pioneers on Values

PM0709153789 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 89 p 1

[N. Ryzkov greetings message: "All Generations Should Be Concerned for the Fatherland's Welfare"]

[Text] Dear Young Fellow-Citizens!

I am very happy to congratulate you on the start of the new academic year. After all, we are living in a period when knowledge has turned into the most valuable asset that people or society can have. You have almost a year of new work and study ahead of you. Thinking of the hopes that the older generations are pinning on you, I would like to say the following.

What unites us, old and young alike, most strongly of all in this complex time for the country—the time of perestroyka and the renewal of all aspects of our life? What can inspire us to new good deeds? I will look for the answer in our history. Always, throughout history and under any circumstances, honest and committed people have been particularly deeply concerned about one thing—their motherland and the fatherland's welfare. And those who place this cause above all else have always been called citizens par excellence.

The only school where people can learn to be citizens is life itself. There will always be many difficulties and contradictions in life. But there is something else in life too—the joy of knowledge, free creativity, natural goodness, and comradeship. The sooner people start living such lives, the more quickly they become better individuals. I am sure that at your age the children's social organization is such a foundation for the individual.

The pioneer organization has long been concerned about the question of how to educate people to be collectivists and masters. It knows that mere appeals are not enough in this area. Only when people themselves are really able to do something and are responsible for something do they become committed and careful creators. Pioneers now have cooperatives, their own stores, pioneer farms, and post offices. Voluntary militia units and whole pioneer organizations have opened bank accounts. Pioneers have become more exacting about the results of their own work, concluding direct mutually binding contracts with procurement offices, enterprises, and departments. But kids' demands always exceed supply. Clearly, local soviets should see to the creation of staffs to find employment for teenagers.

I think that attitudes to the land and nature are also a litmus test for the true master. Let us restore and look after nature together. Your "Muraveynik" clubs, "green" and "blue" patrols, and ecological militia units are tackling this matter properly. This summer you conducted a pioneers' agitation trip down the Volga and Kama and saw the damage done to nature by uncaring economic activity. You saw that we must strengthen our river banks by planting trees and cleaning up small rivers and springs. This is a specific and noble task wherever you may live—in the Far East, the Urals, or the Baltic.

Our history and our multinational culture require similar care. Together with the emerging new clubs and societies, set about restoring our common memory and wealth.

We must rehabilitate genuine human values without which people are not people. We all really need tolerance, sensitivity, and charity. It is not necessary to write reports about the number of elderly people and invalids needing care. Simply care for them. Without thinking about rewards, without prompting, and without circulars "from above." You should care for soldiers' widows, Great Patriotic War veterans, "Afghan" veterans, helpless elderly people and invalids, and your sick schoolmates. Take care of everyone in their distress, even if that distress is just loneliness. And you will see how different everyone is and how much good there is in everyone. And that is something in such short supply nowadays.

Changes in the pioneer organization began with the Ninth Jamboree. That was when you decided to shoulder some of the country's cares.

I want you to know that the government will support any initiative that is of interest to us and of use to society.

In short, let us together be concerned for the welfare of our fatherland. This is serious work, but a great joy. I hope that you will acquire knowledge and grow up to be happy and valued fellow citizens!
[Signed] N. Ryzhkov.

Leningrad Joint Oblast, City Party Session Held

PM1409085189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
8 Sep 89 Second Edition p 2

[Report by own correspondent V. Gerasimov: "Action Program"]

[Text] Leningrad, 7 Sep—A joint session of the Leningrad CPSU Oblast and City Committees held today discussed and adopted a draft action program for the Leningrad party organization designed to intensify perestroyka in present-day conditions. This document, which is intended for wide discussion in primary organizations, assigns priority to programs to improve the living conditions of broad strata of the population, including those who lived through the siege of Leningrad, old people, and single people. The region's economy is being predominantly reoriented toward solving social problems.

An appeal was addressed to all Leningraders to take an active part in strengthening law and order. The initiative to set up workers detachments to combat crime and abuses in the state and cooperative trade and services sector was supported.

While advocating the creation of a republic party organization for Russia and the convening of its constituent assembly, Leningraders reject the idea of turning the CPSU into a confederation of union republic parties. The party should remain a single entity, with a single set of Rules and Program.

Kaliningrad Oblast Party Chief Replaced

PM1409082189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
8 Sep 89 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Kaliningrad, 7 Sep—A Kaliningrad Oblast party committee [obkom] plenum has been held which examined an organizational question. The plenum released D.V. Romanin from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU Obkom on his retirement on pension.

More than ten candidacies, discussed beforehand at rayon and city party committees and at a session of the obkom party bureau, were put forward for the post of obkom first secretary. The candidacies of Yu.N. Semonov, second secretary of the obkom, and Yu.A. Malinkin, chairman of the oblast soviet executive committee, were placed on the secret-voting list at the party obkom plenum. Yu.N. Semonov was elected first secretary of Kaliningrad party obkom first secretary by a majority of votes.

V.T. Suslin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Building and Cadre Work Department, took part in the plenum's work.

Decree Adopted To Simplify Foreign Business Travel

18001585 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
3 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "The New System of Applying For Foreign Business Travel"]

[Text]The USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree "On Improving the System of Foreign Departure for Official Business." The document emphasized that under conditions of renewal and democratization of all aspects of life of Soviet society, the introduction of new political thinking into international political life, and the development of modern forms of the USSR's multilateral cooperation with foreign countries, the further improvement of organization of the work involved in delegations' and specialists' foreign business travel acquires great significance. The goal of introducing the new system is to increase the effectiveness of foreign business travel, to simplify the procedures for delegations and specialists heading abroad, to expand rights, and intensify the responsibility of the organizations sending people on business travel. The new statute will be phased in according to the center's and provinces' levels of readiness, with the condition that this work be concluded by 31 October of this year.

It has been established that decisions on delegations' departures to the socialist countries on business affairs, independent of the length of trip, are to be made independently by managers of state, cooperative, and other public enterprises, associations, and organizations.

The right to decide on departures for delegations and specialists for both short- and long-term business trips to

capitalist and developing countries is granted to ministries, departments, USSR and union republic central institutions, the Councils of Ministers of union and autonomous republics, ispolkoms [executive committees] of kray and oblast Councils of People's Deputies, city ispolkoms of union republic capitals, Moscow and Leningrad, and the central organs of all-union and republic (union republic) public organizations. The list of associations which are major organizational structures (consortia, concerns, associations and others) which are also granted such a right, is confirmed by the permanent organs of the USSR Council of Ministers. In addition, with the consent of the Councils of Ministers of the union republics which are not divided on the oblast level, the autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and the kray and oblast executive committees of the Councils of People's Deputies, union republic capitals and Leningrad, the right to decide on foreign business trips is granted to enterprises implementing broad foreign economic contacts, and subordinate to the union or republic. The list of such enterprises in Moscow is confirmed by the USSR and RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] ministries and departments.

Upon declining requests, the sponsoring organization must inform the specialist in question as to the reasons why his trip may not take place.

The decree indicates that in order that the matters associated with implementing cooperation with foreign countries be considered more expeditiously, a number of ministries and departments, as well as the USSR Academy of Sciences, are allowed to process official and general civil foreign passports in behalf of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and may apply to receive visas from foreign diplomatic and consular representatives. The circle of such organizations will be expanded in future.

Union republics receive significant independence in resolving foreign departure matters and processing the documents necessary for this purpose.

The statute "On the System of Foreign Departure on Official Business" is confirmed by a USSR Council of Ministers decree. It indicates that when delegations and specialists are sent on official trips, it is necessary to be guided by current legislation, the USSR's international treaties, contracts, and economic cooperation plans, based upon the political and economic expediency of the trips.

In order to speed up processing of foreign passports for departure to socialist countries, a system is established under which the union republic Councils of Ministers, USSR and union republic ministries, departments, and central institutions, the central organs of all-union and republic (union republic) public organizations, as well as all enterprises, institutions, and organizations located within the territory of union republics which are not divided on the oblast level, in Moscow and the union republic capitals are processing foreign passports at union republic ministries of foreign affairs.

The autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, ministries and departments, kray and oblast ispolkoms of the Councils of People's Deputies, and departments, as well as all enterprises, institutions, and organizations located within the territory of those union republics having oblast-level divisions, are processing foreign passports at internal affairs organs (on a territorial principle).

For official business trips to socialist countries, the use of insert amendments to USSR citizens' passports is permitted, as stipulated by USSR Council of Ministers' Decree No 1119 of 27 September 1988.

For departures to capitalist and developing countries, ministries, departments, central USSR institutions and organs of all-union public organizations which do not have the right to process these passports independently process them within the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. All other organs, ministries, departments, institutions, enterprises, associations, cooperatives and sundry public organizations process passports in the union republic ministries of foreign affairs.

Access to sailings and flights abroad is greatly simplified, as is processing of workers servicing international railroad and motor vehicle routes. This is being accomplished on the basis of the decisions of the steamship lines, the civil aviation and railroad administrations, the production associations and other organizations, the roster of which is confirmed by the appropriate USSR and union republic ministries and departments. The decision made on the worker's access to foreign sailings is also the basis for his work on vessels belonging to foreign societies and companies. This decision is in effect over the entire course of the worker's labor activity on vessels of foreign sailing, provided no hindering grounds arise. This decision also remains in effect in the event of his transfer or re-direction to other branches. Analogous principles are in effect for processing access to foreign flights.

The document consolidates the position by which the selection of delegation members and specialists for business trips abroad is implemented in accordance with primary party, trade union, and Komsomol (for VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] members) organizations. Written references are compiled only for those individuals designated for leadership capacity in Soviet institutions abroad, and are also accepted for work on vessels with foreign sailings, air, rail, and motor vehicle transportation serving international routes.

The adopted decree stipulates the coordination of activity in the organization of foreign business travel, and the implementation of control over their efficiency. The USSR Council of Ministers' Administration of Affairs is entrusted with the preparation of the matters

associated with the organization of the general management of the system of foreign departures for official business, and with the registration, control, and analysis of work in this area.

Commission Views Status of Soviet Germans

LD0409121289 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Saratov, Volga Region, September 4 TASS—The restoration of the autonomy of Germans within the USSR topped the agenda when a working group of the Supreme Soviet's special commission on Soviet Germans' issues visited regions where Germans live.

The aim of the group was to study the attitude of local authorities towards the proposed restoration of German autonomy in the Volga region, Viktor Medikov, group head and deputy chairman of the commission, told TASS.

The group visited the towns of Engelsk, Marx and Krasnoarmeisk and the settlement of Rovnoye and met working people, local party leaders and authorities.

The German Republic in the Volga region ceased to exist nearly 50 years ago, thus it is important to learn whether the new generation would like to alter their way of life and agree to restore autonomy.

It is too early to draw any conclusions, Medikov said. The data obtained will be summed up and submitted to the commission for consideration.

The commission will work in the Saratov and Volgograd regions in October to study alternative opinions, meet the population and search for compromises.

"We pin our hopes on the results of the discussion of the party programme on interethnic relations, and the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee plenary meeting, which is also to discuss this issue," Medikov said. A referendum should be held in all areas where Soviet Germans live, the deputy chairman believes.

Genrikh Grout, chairman of the "vozrozhdenie" (revival) Soviet Germans society, was a member of the working group. He said that the group encountered widespread ignorance of the essence of the Soviet Germans national issue.

The documents of the constituent assembly of Vozrozhdenie, submitted to local party organisations and authorities back in April, have not yet been considered by them.

"We need to educate people in order to shape public opinion," Grout says. Thus, each citizen will take a knowledgeable stand on the expediency of the restoration of Soviet Germans autonomy, Grout noted.

Construction of Nuclear Power Plant Opposed

LD1209040289 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Sep 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The Crimean Nuclear Electronic Power Station [AES]: To be or not to be? This is the topic of our next report.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent V. Plotnikov—identified by screen caption] The station and a settlement for atomic power engineers are being built in a zone of seismic force nine and a strong tectonic activity. Nature has already sent grim signals. You can see how houses are crumbling and even a single-storey post office is in a deplorable state; it is held together by steel clamps. [video shows building with cracked walls].

What awaits the station, which is an immeasurably complex and large-scale structure? Members of a special commission of the USSR Council of Ministers have confirmed the worst forecasts of those opposing the AES. [video shows rally with banners reading: "Picketing the Crimean AES for the 35th day," "No to the Crimean AES," "We hope the CPSU will not permit commissioning of an AES in the Crimea!!!"] [passage omitted: angry residents voice their fears about the AES].

There still is no decision on the results of the work of the governmental commission, although it was due long ago. This, too, makes people worried and uneasy. At the same time, a specialist in alternative power sources spoke at the rally. Data was given showing that the use of wind alone can provide more power than the AES, and the Crimea is rich in solar heat, seawater heat, and geothermal springs. A session of the oblast soviet of people's deputies has come out against the AES. Its decision was supported by the Ukrainian Government. Nevertheless, an atomic reactor already has been delivered to the construction site. [video shows more shots of the rally] [end recording]

In addition to this report, here is what our correspondent reports: Last Sunday, a large-scale action by those opposing the construction of the AES took place in the Crimea. A many-thousand strong picket extended from Semferopol to Kerch.

Angarsk Pollution Situation Outlined

LD1409051189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] A report on measures to improve the ecology:

At Angarsk's, Nefteorgsintez association, the production of ammonia from coal and the discharge of nitrate of ammonia have been reduced by more than 250,000 tons. The enterprise was going to take these capacities out of commission on 1 July, but at the request of the local authorities production was continued for the sole aim of earning currency for purchase of medical equipment for

diagnosing lung diseases. Aerial pollution had led to a sharp growth in the cases of these diseases.

Angarsk is one of the worst cities in Russia from an ecological point of view. Noxious discharges into the atmosphere, regularly emitted by some 30 local enterprises, comprise on average, 1 and ½ tons per inhabitant per annum. The situation in Angarsk is being monitored by the USSR Council of Ministers. Authoritative commissions have determined each plant's share of guilt for polluting the atmosphere. Fulfilment of the planned nature protection measures is being watched over by a staff set up under the aegis of the town committee of the party and town executive committee. Nefteorgsintez is the notorious leader for proportion of pollution. This is just a start because in the association as a whole, the volume of noxious discharges has fallen by only 10 percent.

Cyclone Hits Maritime Kray in 'Judy's' Wake

PM0709154389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 89 First Edition p 7

[Own correspondent N. Bratchikov report: "Disaster Strikes"]

[Text] Maritime Kray—Maritime Kray inhabitants had not had time to recover from the brutalities of hurricane "Judy," which caused R540 million-worth of damage in the kray when a cyclone hit this much-suffering region.

Fields along the River Razdolnaya are under water. Corn and potato plantations have been destroyed and Oktyabrskiy Rayon state farm vegetables have perished. The floods have reached Ussuriysk and the suburban Nadezhdinskiy Rayon. Considerable damage has also been caused by the flood waters in Spassk-Dalniy.

In Maritime Kray every effort is now being made to restore the national economy.

New Environmental Magazine Appears

LD1209030189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Summary] The first edition of a new magazine, AKVA, on environmental issues, has appeared at newspaper stands.

'International Diary' Commentator Charikov Dies

LD1109220589 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 11 Sep 89

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsuk]

[Text] I have to report that yesterday, our comrade and colleague, Igor Charikov, passed away. A commentator and international journalist, he was a premanent presenter of the International Diary program. On 9 September, the Saturday broadcast was the last program prepared by Igor Charikov. It is difficult to imagine that he is no more. Igor worked a great deal and fruitfully and at one time was our correspondent in the United States and Austria. He was only 52. The program is over.

Archbishop Remarks on Church-State Relations

LD0309211889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 3 Sep 89

[text] Archbishop of Kirill, Smolensk and Kaliningrad kindly gave an interview to the "Mayak" "Panorama" program:

[Kirill] In the past 1 and ½ years, during the time we refer to as the perestroyka of church-state relations, more than 2,000 new parishes of the Russian church were opened; new monasteries were opened. This new reality is posing a personnel problem for us. It is necessary to begin, not tomorrow, not the day after tomorrow, but today, training the personnel for the new parishes. Here, in this church and in the buildings that we are now restoring intensively—unfortunately, we did not manage to do it by 1 September because we received this complex from the local authorities quite recently, only 2 and ½ months ago. We hope it will be restored in the nearest future—now in the building of the Eparchy directorate, the classes of this college are commencing. We are profoundly convinced that the revival of the spiritual life, church life in our society can have great importance; not only for the inner church life, but for the whole atmosphere in which our people live. The church proclaims eternal values, values common to all mankind, and the stronger its voice, asserting the importance of those values for our life, sounds in our society and in our people, the happier, brighter, and more just our life will be, I think. Those are the exact thoughts with which we start this school year.

Customs Service Chief Interviewed

PM0709081189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 89 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with V.K. Boyarov, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of State Customs Control, by A. Chernyak and V. Chertkov: "Customs"; date, place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Interviewers] The struggle against organized smuggling is an important sector of the activities of customs establishments. Please speak about this aspect of the activity and about control over printed and audiovisual materials.

[Boyarov] From 1986 through 1988 customs organs detained contraband goods worth more than R76 million. This does not include the drugs, weapons, and ammunition detected. Illegal attempts were made to export 6.5 tonnes of sturgeon caviar. More than 30,000 antique and art objects were detained. It is necessary to

step up coordinated actions among all departments responsible for questions of the preservation of cultural assets.

In addition to the transit container channel, the drugs mafia also makes active use of other kinds of conveyance. For example, our customs detain every year more than 40 kg of various drugs found on special couriers of this commodity.

An important step in the struggle against the drugs business was the accord on joint actions by the leaders of Europe's customs organs reached during the last session of the Customs Cooperation Council.

Many restrictions on the importation and sending of printed, audiovisual, and other information materials, including those of religious content, into the USSR have been lifted recently. During the first 7 months of this year alone approximately 2 million copies of religious publications of various denominations were sent as gifts from abroad to various religious organizations on USSR territory. In the new customs regulations which came into force 15 August the importation of religious literature into our country by individual citizens is defined within the limits of personal requirements.

Materials published in socialist and developing countries, publications of communist and workers parties in all countries, materials of the United Nations and of other international organizations of which the USSR is a member, all publications of a scientific-technical and scientific-popular nature, materials on fine art, the theater, ballet, the cinema, music, and sport, fashion magazines, price lists, catalogues, and certain other kinds of printed products have been entirely freed from control and are admitted without hindrance.

Only quite recently the importation of any printed product of the "Possev" Publishing House into the USSR was prohibited, and yet, in addition to works of an anti-Soviet nature, this and also other emigre publications put out books by the classics of Russian and Soviet literatire which are imported without hindrance into the USSR. In addition, there has been a change in views and in the attitude toward the works of Soviet authors who left the country for various reasons in their time. Soviet readers can now familiarize themselves with many works of V. Aksenov, V. Voynovich, V. Grossman, A. Solzhenitsyn, and a number of other authors whose books were published abroad.

Many people have formed a not quite correct idea of the lessening intensity of the confrontation between the two world systems. Our ideological opponents are continuing their attempts to influence the Soviet people's awareness. And we have examples of this. An attempt by a Soviet citizen to import materials of the anti-Soviet People's Labor Alliance [NTS] organization, which is well known to everyone, was thwarted recently. The NTS statutes and the "Guide to Action" leaflets contain direct appeals for the armed overthrow of the existing system in the USSR.

When making decisions on the possibility of moving various materials over the USSR border, we resort to the assistance of specialists—experts in art, literature, the cinema...

[Interviewers] A few words about the imposition of restrictions 6 months ago on the exporting of a number of commodities from certain socialist countries.

[Boyarov] There is no "ill will" here on the part of the customs services, as is sometimes said in the press. The roots of any restrictions lie in the economy. For countries such as Hungary and the CSSR, whose markets are quite saturated with consumer goods, essentially protect them in a similar way, and we (I mean the USSR Government) imposed these restrictions to ensure that our store counters, which even so do not spoil Soviet people with a variety of choice, do not empty completely. On imposing these restrictions, the USSR informed everyone that it was a temporary measure dependant primarily on the state of the domestic market.

[Interviewers] In order somehow to limit the exporting from certain regions of products and goods in short supply here, you quickly organized barriers on the borders, coordinating your actions with the local soviets. Will this practice—a correct one, it seems to us—continue to operate directly?

[Boyarov] The chief purpose of the customs service is to protect the economic and political interests of Soviet society. We will continue to resolve these questions proceeding from the situation as it takes shape.

[Interviewers] In the early seventies CEMA took the first steps toward rapprochement with the EEC. At that time the EEC rejected the proposals to conclude treaties and agreements between CEMA and the EEC, accounting for this by saying that, whereas the EEC is an organ of the states' Customs Union, CEMA is not empowered by the united countries to represent their trade and economic interests. What is the state of affairs here today?

[Boyarov] It is hardly possible to count on the creation in the very near future of a multilateral system for implementing a coordinated customs policy within the CEMA framework. No one here has really tackled this yet. Yes, there is interdepartmental cooperation within the framework of the council, but these questions must be decided at government level, and only then can we count on rapprochement and the signing of a treaty. [Passage omitted]

Economic

1990 Budget Includes 'Radical' New Procedures

LD1309141189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] In this "Mayak" broadcast we have the thoughts of a TASS observer on the country's budget.

For the first time in the history of the USSR, he points out, a deficit budget is proposed for next year. Society's expenditure will exceed its income by R60 billion. However, also for the first time in recent years, the increase in income will nonetheless outstrip the increase in our expenditure. It is precisely this that USSR Finance Minister Pavlov draws attention to, stressing that the 1990 draft budget proposes specific measures to improve the Soviet economy, and not more juggling of figures on paper. The deficit, he says, has reached criticial proportions, and it is essential to take emphatic steps finally to break the dangerous trend.

The TASS observer writes that the words "for the first time" are perhaps being used too frequently in analyzing the draft state budget for next year. But we really cannot manage without them. There are too many fundamental novelties in this document, which has become once again for the first time, a priority document in determining the program for the development of the country in 1990. One of its main particular features is that this time drawing up the plan started with the financial balance, and not the reverse, as was formerly the case. Society should know what money it has at its disposal, and only on this basis should it decide how to spend the funds to maximum benefit. That seems like a simple, everyday truth. However, the road to asserting this in macroeconomics has been long and torturous.

Not all the new things in the 1990 budget can be regarded as pleasant. For the first time, for example, it provides for both bankruptcy and its economic consequences. This means, for example, that a portion of the land and equipment of an enterprise which has found itself up a financial blind alley can be auctioned to cooperatives or handed over for leasing. However difficult this decision might be, the justice of it is justified. The state has to have the opportunity of getting back even part of its expenditure.

Next year's financial program includes considering setting in motion the establishment of a securities market. The All-Union Ministry of Finance and the banks are planning in this connection the opening of a stock exchange. This is the calculation: The budget deficit will be covered by 5 percent loans, with an entitlement to resell the securities. It is also planned to issue state treasury bonds, which will be used to clear the loans of 1954-56.

Financial specialists are guided here above all, by humane considerations. They are in a hurry to fulfill their obligations toward the people who lent the country their own money, earned by the sweat of their brows and who should, at long last, receive them in full—rather than their heirs receiving faded bonds, notes the journalist.

Among the financial measures, he continues, aimed at making the market situation healthier, are the so-called specific credits [tselevyye zaimy] for specific consumer durables. These are payments which attract no interest and which our industry intends to return a part of in 1993 by way of motor vehicles, refrigerators, stero systems, and other goods which still, for the time being, remain in acutely short supply.

Alluring, is it not? This is all the more the case because, as senior specialists maintain, payment for such credits completely fits in with the envisaged production volumes. Even a cursory listing of the main innovations of the coming financial year shows that it is indeed destined to become the start of a new era in our economy. One can state this without fear of exaggeration. Radical steps have been envisaged to make finances and credits healthier, without which it is impossible to make our whole and certainly not inconsiderable economic potential work with high results.

It is, however, very important here not to fall prey to euphoria along the lines that answers have allegedly been found to all the questions, while the people's deputies, who have to take all the final decisions on the 1990 budget, will vote for it the moment they've seen it. Replies to a multitude of most important questions posed by next year's financial program have to be given by us all through our work and deeds, concludes TASS observer Grishchenko.

Agricultural

Statistics Committee Updates Harvest

LD1309225189 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] "In its latest report on the progress of harvesting work, the USSR State Committee for Statistics announces: Grain crops throughout the country have been cut over 94.8 percent of the cultivated area; 90 percent of them have been threshed." Commentator Valeriy Golubev then draws attention to the gap between the cutting and threshing figures. The bulk of the breadgrain is still in the eastern parts of the country, waiting to be threshed. In Krasnoyarsk Kray, just over half of the crop has been threshed. In Altay Kray, 88 percent has been threshed. In western Siberia, the figure is 89 percent. There is a real danger that grain will vanish beneath the winter snow. The average grain yield for the country as a whole, so far, is 18.6 quintals/hectare—2 quintals/hectare higher than last year.

More hard, strong, and valuable varieties of wheat to be used for food have been made available to the state. Procurement is taking place faster than last year: 50 percent of the state order has already been assured. Some farms, however, are in no hurry to meet their contract obligations, especially regarding the sale of millet and buckwheat. They prefer to sell them at higher prices on the open market.

On the other hand, many farms with a grain surplus are proving reluctant to trade it in for foreign currency, mainly because they do not know how to spend it. Clearly, the money could be used for purchases of foreign equipment, which would boost productivity further. V.M. Kondrachuk, general director of the Zarubezhgaz [Foreign Gas] foreign trade association, explains that Western firms can be involved in providing gas supplies to rural areas if foreign currency is available. Mini-processing plants can be purchased from the West to handle agricultural produce. Fertilizer plants are also available.

Grain Deliveries, Harvest Difficulties Described

LD1309230189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Commentary by Semen Astakhov]

[Summary] First of all I should like to note the fairly high level of grain deliveries in the European part of the country. The state order has been exceeded in Belorussia, and the grain-growers of Latvia, the Ukraine, Estonia, Lithuania and Azerbaijan are close to the fulfillment of their plans. In the Russian Federation, 15 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics have coped with the fulfillment of their plans.

A week ago, our editorial office sharply criticized the Ministry of Railways. Owing to the poor organization of work by some railways, a vast amount of grain was lying in the open in the Volga valley, the north Caucasus and the Ukraine. Over the past week the situation has sharply improved. However, the rail workers are still greatly behind their commitments to crop farmers of Rostov Oblast and Stavropol Kray. Much grain is being held up in Odessa Oblast through the erratic supply of rolling stock.

Harvesting of sunflower, corn, rice, groat crops, and sugar-beet has begun.

The eastern areas must not be forgotten. Although they have been affected by drought and the harvest is a small one, there must not be the slightest wastage.

Throughout the country as a whole the plan for grain procurements has been 57 percent fulfilled, and the grain deliveries are continuing.

To date winter crops have been sown on half the allocated area. Unfortunately Bryansk, Smolensk, and certain other central oblasts and Mordovia have sown very little so far—just 13-20 percent. The reason for this lag lies in poor organization, slackness, and a shortage of fuel.

Winter fallow has been ploughed on an area of almost 34 million hectares, while during the autumn as a whole a total of 115 million hectares is to be ploughed.

Alternative to Grain Imports Viewed

18070347 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 36, 9-15 Sep p 7

[Report on interview with O. Klimov, chairman of the "Eksportkhleb" All-Union Foreign Trade Association, by ARGUMENTY I FAKTY correspondent D. Grantsev; place and occasion not specified: "Our Daily Bread"]

[Text]**Recently, in accordance with a decision by the Congress of People's Deputies, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on purchasing grain from sovkhozes [state farms] and kolkhozes [collective farms] for hard currency. Purchases of durum and hardy wheat will be conducted experimentally in 1989-1990, for an average of R60 per metric ton; peas and alfalfa, for R80; plant crops for oil, R90 in convertible hard currency.**

This is the topic of discussion between our correspondent D. Grantsev and "Eksportkhleb" VVO [All-Union Foreign Trade Association] Chairman O. Klimov.

[Grantsev] Oleg Aleksandrovich, how much grain did we purchase in 1988, and from what countries, at what price?

[Klimov] The main suppliers of grain to the USSR, from the socialist countries are China, Hungary, and Bulgaria, and from the capitalist countries, the United States, Canada, France, Great Britain, FRG, Argentina, Australia and others.

In 1988, grain purchases abroad reached 35 million metric tons, including 21.2 million metric tons of wheat, 2.4 million metric tons of barley, and 11.4 million metric tons of corn for a total sum of R2.363 billion, with an average price of R67.5 per ton.

[Grantsev] This year, the overseas grain purchases will be reduced. Won't we have to pay penalties for breaking contracts?

[Klimov] For the most part, "Eksportkhleb" has completed the grain purchases stipulated by the previous decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers. We therefore will be paying no penalties.

The new export-import plan for 1990 has not yet been reviewed by the USSR Supreme Soviet. Yet it may be supposed that while reviewing the draft, the USSR people's deputies will take into consideration the possibility of expanding the purchases of grain and oilseed from kolkhozes and sovkhozes for payment in convertible hard currency, will allocate the resources necessary for this, and will determine the tasks for grain imports for 1990 accordingly.

[Grantsev] What type of grain are we buying abroad, and what type are we going to buy from our "farmers" for hard currency?

[Klimov] The Government decree indicates that high-quality grain of durum (class), hardy, and the most valuable types of wheat, peas, alfalfa, oilseed cultures

will be purchased from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises; these will respond to the effective demands for quality in their storage for state reserves. This means that as far as the quality of the grain procured for hard currency is concerned, there will be official deviations from GOSTs [state standards] in natural weight, glassiness and bleaching of grains.

Abroad, we buy durum and soft wheat, including hardy wheat, corn, barley, sorghum, soybeans, and soy sprouts. The demands we have presented to our customers for the quality of these imported goods is no less than the demands of GOSTs, and even stricter, in a number of cases.

[Grantsev] What volume of hard-currency resources is planned for expenditures on grain purchases from the sovkhozes and kolkhozes this year and in subsequent years? And why are we purchasing grain from our farms at almost half the price? After all, the Americans sell it to us for $175 this year. And oil cultures are assessed at greater expense than the graded types of wheat?

[Klimov]The right to chose the system of grain sale for the convertible ruble, or the purchase prices, taking into consideration the established increase belongs to the agricultural enterprises, and depends solely upon them, how much grain they decide to sell for hard currency after exceeding the sale and production levels for the previous years. The sums which must be paid to farms for reducing imports depend upon the volume of grain and oilseed sale.

If we compare the average price for grain in 1988 with the level of prices indicated in the Government's decree, it can be seen that they are almost identical. Prices were somewhat higher in 1989. World prices, deducting state taxes for export enterprises, overhead, and transportation expenses were taken into consideration for the determination of hard currency prices established for reckoning with a number of our agricultural enterprises. The price level for oilseed is higher, since this represents a higher price level on the world market, as well as higher internal procurement prices for these crops.

[Grantsev] Where will the grain purchased for hard currency be stored? Will special storage reservoirs be organized for this?

[Klimov] The grain and oilseed purchased for hard currency will be received by the grain receiving enterprises at the point where the grain is obtained, and will be utilized together with the other grain and oilseed sold to the state. For the time being, separate storage is not envisioned.

[Grantsev] How will the kolkhozes and sovkhozes receive the hard currency, and how will they utilize it?

[Klimov] The decree stipulates that the hard currency be transferred to the accounts of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises. They are granted full rights to use the money at their own discretion.

With the hard currency received, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes may purchase any imported goods or goods allocated for our export. For example, agricultural equipment, motor vehicles, equipment for preserving and processing agricultural products, consumer goods, etc.

Authorized agents of USSR MVES [Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations] present in republic and major oblast centers are qualified to assist in the choice of foreign trade organizations through which such purchases may be conducted.

Our association is also prepared to render assistance in purchasing goods abroad. If kolkhozes and sovkhozes come to us, we may consult with them or implement concrete purchase and delivery on a contractual basis.

We are now creating an association to implement goods purchased aboard; we invite agricultural and grain receiving enterprises to join this association.

[Grantsev] You have just started to conduct your experiment. What is planned in the future?

[Klimov] The inventory and accounting system has already been developed and approved by five departments. This document is being disseminated to grain receiving enterprises and USSR MVES representatives in republics and oblasts. Every interested party may now familiarize himself with it.

In our country, the issue of introducing a system of compensating supply of grain and oil seed in freely convertible hard currency is in many ways controversial and complicated. If we follow the chain of logic, then why should only these products be paid for in dollars? Why not butter, meat, and sugar, with which we also have shortages? I do not think it fitting to introduce a second currency within the country, we should respect and strengthen our own ruble.

The Government's decision was taken to implement the decree of the Congress of USSR People's Deputies. We will hope that this experiment will justify itself, and yield a significant increase in grain and oilseed sales to the state this year, allowing imports to be reduced and that next year, it will serve as a significant stimulus for an increase in the country's grain production, without reducing production of the other agricultural crops necessary for the country's national economy.

The departments participating in the experiment must summarize its results in the beginning of 1991, and report them to the USSR Council of Ministers.

Scientific

Reporters Tour Declassified Space Equipment Plant

LD1309232889 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] A space equipment plant near Moscow has been declassified. The newsmen invited there were shown round the workshops where the components of orbital stations, space modules, and famous Proton rocket carriers had been assembled. Work on a new module is now underway for the Mir orbital complex, with cosmonauts Aleksandr Viktorenko and Aleksandr Serebrov on board. The module's launch is planned for 30 January.

New Orbital Modules for 'Mir' Being Developed

LD1409050489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] At Moscow's Khrunichev machine-building works, the manufacture of modules for the "Mir" orbital complex continues.

Variants of a prospective orbital station, "Mir-2," are being examined. Works tests of the T, or technical, module have been completed. It has had practical works tests. Its launch is preliminarily fixed for 30 January next year.

The O, or optical module, and the I module, the first element of an ecological patrol long-term orbital station, are in the manufacturing stage. The matter of when they are to be sent into space will be decided later.